The Pacific.

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POETRY.

The Book of Light.

Gentle sister, I am weary—
Bring, oh, bring the Book of Light,
There are shadows dark and dreary,
Settling o'er my heart to-night.

That alone can soothe my sadness,
That alone can dry my tears,
When I see no spot of brightness
Down the dusky vale of years.

Well I know that I inherit
All that sometime make me fret;
And in vain I seek my spirit
Why this feeling of unrest.

Out all day have been around me
Voices that would not be still;
And the twilight shades have found me
Shrinking from a nameless ill.

Seeing not despair's swift lightning,
Hearing not the thunders roll,
Hands invisible are tightening
Band of sorrow on my soul.

But beneath the jeweled arches
Let us bivouac to-night,
And to soothe day's dusty marches
Bring, oh, bring the Book of Light.

A. CAREY.

"Cheer Up!"

Never go gloomy, man with a mind,
Hope is a better companion than fear
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear.
All will be right,
Look to the light,
Morning was ever the daughter of night;
All that was black will be all that is bright,
Cheerily, then! cheer up.

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
Many a trouble a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious, and joys ever new.
Stand in the van,
Strike like a man,
This is the bravest and cleverest plan,
Trusting in God, while you do what you can,
Cheerily, then! Cheer up.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

THE EMIGRANT.

BY MRS. SOPHRONIA CUTTER.

A few days after our arrival at our prairie home, my attention was drawn to a company of emigrant who had come—so we were informed by our friends who had for some time resided in this part of the country—from Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania teams, they said, could be told from all others. And to me, who had never seen an emigrant team before, they were queer looking things. Great lumbering wagons, covered with what might once have been a white canvass; but the covering was now so completely stained with a black mud, that the original color could only be guessed at.

They were each—the three teams—drawn by six oxen, and accompanied by a dozen milch cows and as many sheep, which, at the time they came within sight of our dwelling, were driven by two women; and one might have supposed, from the appearance of their countenances, that they had been the drovers thro' the whole journey; though the faces which peeped out from the vehicles, so numerous that we did not count them, were but very little more delicate.

The journey thus far had been long for the distance passed over, as the weather had been uncommonly stormy for the season, and the roads were consequently in very bad condition; and both the people and their beasts looked completely jaded and heartily sick, so it seemed to me, of their undertaking.

I have since seen many emigrant companies which presented a very different appearance; for these wagons are really very convenient and comfortable. They are furnished with beds, and most usually with cooking stoves, both of which can be used within the vehicle, the front and back, as well as the sides, being furnished with curtains, which entirely enough exclude the night air; and when more than one family, as is usually the case, travels in one of these wagons, another curtain is let down midway the vehicle, dividing it into two apartments.

The teams stopped as they drew near our dwelling, and the driver of the foremost one—a fine, manly looking fellow, and, considering the appearance of the visible part of the company, very well dressed—came to the door to purchase bread, if it could be immediately obtained, the damp weather having prevented the company from using the cooking stoves; and the young man made this request with some hesitation, some little delicacy, for one who had found it difficult to partake of the coarse fare which only they had been able to procure for the last two days.

Bread we could not supply him with, unless he could wait until it was baked and that the young man declared he could not do. If he could obtain something for the young lady, the others could get along very comfortably with what they could themselves prepare. But as he was turning from the door, a female climbed out of the vehicle he had in charge, and walked hastily towards him.

'The people will accommodate us to-night, will they not, Henry?' she asked, in an earnest tone.

'I have not requested them to do so,' returned the young man; 'we must travel some miles farther before we stop, for the sun is an hour high yet, and the clouds are breaking; perhaps the moon may shine to-night. I wish we could remain here, Julia, but it is not possible.'

'But I do not wish to go any farther,' said the young lady, in a tone which told that she expected the gratification of her wish would, in his estimation, be the most important thing in the world; and it was evident that he did not lightly regard it, for he spoke regretfully:

'I promised R——— I would meet him at B——— to-morrow, Julia, and I cannot do so, unless we travel farther to-night. You would not have me disappoint him?'

'Yes, indeed I would!' she replied; 'for I do not wish any further addition to our party!' and as she spoke in marked emphasis, she glanced towards the faces which were peering out of the vehicles, and an unequivocal expression passed over her features.

The appearance of the rest of the company was very different from her own.—Warm, cheap dresses, coarse shawls and gingham sun bonnets were no more in contrast with the rich and elegant traveling dress and French hat, than were those coarse, sun embrowned faces, with the fair, delicate features of the young lady.

'I cannot enter that vehicle again to-night,' she added, as she stepped into our dwelling and dropped into a chair; 'let the people go if they choose; it will please me well if they do so!'

A deep flush overspread the young man's face, and it was evident that it cost him some effort to speak with the calmness his voice assumed.

'It is necessary that they remain in our company, Julia, whether we wish it or not,' he said, 'and that to-morrow we join another family, an acquaintance with whom may not be more agreeable to you. I did not deceive you in regard to the people to whom I should introduce you, and who in future are to form your society, Julia.'

'No, no; but I did not believe anything could be so intolerable to me as they have become;—and to think they are to be my associates! Oh, I wish——'

The young lady paused and buried her face in her hands.

'What do you wish?' inquired her companion in a low, quick tone, bending his head to hers. 'Tell me what your wish is, and it shall be gratified. The past is irremediless, however much you regret the step you have taken; but the future is open before you; mark out the path you would pursue.'

He spoke calmly, but his face had become very pale, and his lip was quivering. The lady partly raised her head, but her eyes were still covered, and she did not perceive that he had left the apartment.

'You probably wish that I would return to my home,' she said, 'since I have become so troublesome to you and your relations; but I have no home to go to, and there is not a being on earth who cares for me;' and the tears began to stream down her face.

'Madam, are you not doing your husband injustice?' inquired the unwilling spectator of the scene, in as gentle a tone as he could command.

The lady raised her eyes, and a blush, partly of shame at such an exhibition of feeling in presence of a stranger, and partly of anger at what might be mistaken for rudeness, stole over her face.

But the color passed away, and she replied frankly, as her eyes again sought the floor:

'Yes, I am doing him injustice; but I am so very, very wretched'—and the tears began to flow again—'that no one should expect me to do as I ought. And in stead of pitying me, he is only vexed that I am not cheerful and happy; and those people—to think they are his nearest relatives!—regard him as the most unfortunate being in the world, in having me for his wife!—Neither he nor they ever seem to think of the sacrifices I have made for him. Why he was nothing but a poor mechanic, and my uncle is one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia. We moved in the first circle in society, and no one lived in better style than did we. Until I left my uncle's house, I had never had a wish ungratified; and I did not realize, when I promised to marry Henry, that, though he was poor, the means of enjoyment would not be as much within my reach as they had formerly been. I really thought my French dressing maid would go with us to the West; she had promised to remain with me for less wages than my uncle had paid her, and Henry told me the business he should engage in there would be very profitable.

'You are smiling, but I have not yet recovered from the disappointment and vexation I felt when Henry ridiculed the idea of having a person like Marguerite in a log cabin. I did not know then what kind of a dwelling that would be; but I imagined the home he was to take me to would be something very unlike and beautiful. A dear little cottage in the cleanest and prettiest grove in the world, with honeysuckles, wild roses, and sweet eglantines clambering over the windows and among the clustering vines; the brightest winged and sweetest-voiced songsters, I knew would build their nests, and blend their music with the strains of our elegant piano; and the green lawn about our dwelling would be studded with the choicest flowers and fruitful shrubs, where the dear little fawns which I would teach to love their mistress so well, would gambol from morn till night. I knew I should be so happy there with Henry, and I anticipated so much pleasure in the journey. Pleasure! Oh, I never could have believed I should live to be jostled about as I have been in that old cart; and to see Henry wading through the mud, driving those oxen. We have stopped in a dwelling house only one night during our journey, and that was a log cabin; and when I wept that he should be so careless as to take me to such a place, Henry said it might be many years before we had a dwelling possessing half its comforts. I could not sleep that night, and I have been so wretched ever since; and when his mother enquired so kindly, I thought why I wept, and I told her of my disappointment and misery. She only smiled contemptuously, and told me that Henry and I had showed ourselves fools, but that he had manifested more folly than myself.'

'And, pardon a stranger's frankness, the old lady's words are true! Your husband could not have committed a greater error than to marry a woman whose love for him he must by this time have learned, will be measured by his ability to surround her with luxuries. With his fine handsome features, manly form and countenance, which plainly tell of a good intellect and refined feeling, he could have found a woman who would love him whether he had been a prince or a beggar!'

'What, madam! what?' exclaimed the young lady, and the tears dried up very suddenly in those dark eyes. 'Do you think I do not love my husband, and that he is not aware I could not be happy anywhere in the wide world, if he were separated from me. It is possible he has *not* chosen so unwisely, madam! is it not?'

'Yes, for there is a germ of a strong, noble character in the heart of many a thoughtless, romantic girl! But the love of man, though it may be a long lived, is a fragile plant it needs continued fostering, and it may be withered before that careless girl has become the sensible woman.—Your husband is vexed and grieved with you to-night. It will be a long time before he forgets the words you have just now addressed to him in the presence of a stranger! But do not go and confess your error to him now; come into another division of our log cabin; and since you think that people must be utterly destitute of comforts in a place like this, while we are preparing a cup of tea, please look around the apartment.'

When the table was spread, the females belonging to the team of which the husband of the young lady was proprietor, the other two wagons having proceeded on their way, came, though rather unwillingly, into the house. They were the mother and three sisters of the young man. On a nearer view they were far better looking than I had imagined them to be, but not very amiable just now. They were vexed at this delay on their journey, and they were by no means anxious to conceal their vexation from Julia, who, to my great satisfaction did not observe it, so closely was she watching the countenance of her husband.

The young man was little disposed to partake of the supper, and, under pretence of looking after his team, left the table before any one but himself had swallowed a cup of tea. When he returned to the house, Julia had retired again to our sitting room, and her fingers were running lightly over the keys of the piano. She did not observe his entrance into the apartment; though he drew near her, and leaned over her shoulder. She did not sing—perhaps she could not trust her voice; but these little, white, delicate fingers, which, most likely, had never been taught anything less indispensable than the practice of music, woke most exquisite melody; but how unfitted seemed that young lady to perform the duties which should devolve on the wife of that poor, hard laboring man! Perhaps such a thought struck him more forcibly than it had done before, for the look of displeasure passed away from his features, and an expression of pity succeeded it; and though he struggled to control his emotions, his voice trembled as he spoke—

'Julia!' he said, as her fingers rested' I did wrong in a kind you to become my wife; and I committed a second error in bringing you here, though I believed, since your marriage with me has separated you from all your former friends, that I should be most likely to secure your happiness as well as my own, by removing you to a distance from them. The latter error I am willing to repair; and I do it the more willingly—there was some bitterness in his tone—'that the former cannot be atoned for. You can pass the night here. I will go on with the team to B———, and leave it to the care of my brother. If I were not married, I would not forsake my widowed mother and sisters, whom I persuaded to part with their home to accompany me to the West; nor impose the care of them on the brother who finds it difficult to provide suitably for a feeble wife and a family of little ones; but you wish never to see them more, and your happiness must now be my first desire. You must remember, however, Julia, that there can be sacrifices besides wealth and position in society. I will return to you to-morrow, and, during my absence, I wish you to decide what course you wish me to pursue. Good night. Let your decision be a final one!' and the young man turned to leave the room.

Julia sprang to her feet. Her first impulse was to throw herself into her husband's arms, but a second thought restrained her, and she stood calmly before him, but with her eyes fixed on the floor.

'I cannot decide to-night, Henry,' she said; 'in three months time I will tell you what my decision is!.

'And where will you spend those three months, Julia?' he inquired.

'With them—mother, and our sisters,' she said quickly.

The young man looked surprised, but he made no remark, not even when she busied herself in preparing to continue the journey; but there was something in his face which said—'And so this scene, so trying to me, is to be acted over again!'

The mother and sisters, whom the young man had made acquainted with his plan to return to the East, if Julia desired it, though they were weeping when she made her appearance, ready to continue the journey, made no remark; the pleasure of having Henry with them seemed not to counterbalance the annoyance caused by the presence of his wife.

The young lady's veil was drawn so closely around her face that its expression was not seen by her relatives; but, when she lifted it, as she came near to bid me farewell, I observed a very different look was there from the countenance she had worn on her entrance into our dwelling.

'Shall I succeed?, she asked in a whisper.

'Do you love your husband?' was the answer.

She pressed my hand tightly and moved away. Poor young thing. My heart ached for her. She and her lover had waked from their romantic dream, and—no one could doubt it—before them was a life-time of misery. To a man who could have surrounded her with the luxuries of life she would have made a kind, pleasant wife, and one whom he would have been proud of, for she was beautiful, graceful and accomplished; but what would she be but a curse to one who must toil for his daily bread?

Nearly four months subsequent to the time when those Pennsylvania emigrants called at our dwelling, while riding through the eastern part of Iowa, we were one day met by a young and very neatly dressed lady, on horseback, and accompanied by a gentleman of fine appearance. The lady reined her beast and accosted me very politely. The countenance was unfamiliar to me, but she checked my apologies.

'It is not strange you do not recognize me,' she said, 'my appearance is without doubt much changed from what it was when we met before;' and a slight blush stole over the somewhat sun-embrowned but very modest, pleasant face; 'but you must come to our dwelling. There is one there you will not fail to recognize, though a much greater change has taken place in her than in myself. I will prepare her to see you; and with a graceful bow, she wheeled about her horse, and hastened away.

We could not imagine who she was; but there was no mistaking the young lady, who came running out of the door to meet us, and springing into our carriage, exclaimed, as she seized my hands:

'Oh, Mrs. C———, I am so happy to see you! I have wished so much to tell you——'

'Why, Julia: you are not here, surely, in a log cabin; and with these people? your three months expired some time since, and you and Henry have returned to the East!'

'Ah, you would not say so, did you not see I am the happiest being in the world, and that I am loving my family so well!' and it was apparent enough that the young wife was contented and happy.

And as I entered the dwelling, and was welcomed by each member of the family, I had never seen a more pleasant household. It was really gratifying to look in the face of the young husband, as his eye turned from that of his wife to mine; and there was in its expression so much of pride and happiness. To hear the mother, whose voice was naturally loud and quick, say so softly and gently—

'My dear child!' an epithet, I observed, applied to none but Julia,) and to see in the countenances of the three sisters such affectionate respect for her. It was strange what a change had taken place in that family.

Julia took me over her dwelling.

'It was unfinished when we came here,' she said;' the logs were only piled one above the other and a roof laid over them. Henry was so busy he could assist us but little besides putting in the windows and making the doors. In fact, we have done all the rest. We filled up with clay the seams between the logs, and I covered the wall with paper, and white washed the ceiling over head. Is it not white and nice? and these window shades, dont you think the pattern quite pretty? I painted them myself; and these lounges and ottomans are our own manufacture, the cabinet work as well as the upholstery. Could you ever have believed I should ever learn the use of a hammer and saw? And this carpet, is it not pretty? you remember we brought a few sheep from the East. Mother made this carpet from their fleece; and was she not too kind to me? she insisted on putting it down in our room. You do not think how highly I value it. Look from our window; is not that a dear little parterre? They are all prairie flowers, you perceive; and are they not beautiful? There is our little arbor; the vines covering it, I found in the grove. Two little birds have builded their nests among them, and they sing so sweetly. Every morning they come to my window and pick the crumbs I drop for them.'

'And Julia, you have learned to make butter and cheese?'

'Yes, indeed, I have. Come into the dairy and see it. Mother praises my work. And i can make nice bread, too! I was longest in learning to do that. Oh, Mrs. C——, you cannot think how ignorant I was of everything useful when I came here. We should have suffered for wholesome food, I doubt not, had Henry and I gone to housekeeping alone. I cannot be grateful enough to mother and the girls for what they have learned me.

'If I am not mistaken, Julia, they have as much reason to be grateful as yourself.'

'It makes me happy to hear you say so,' she replied. 'Henry's sisters are dear, good girls; and they were not ignorant, though they were so awkward. I am doing all I can for them. Does not Lucy appear uncommonly well on horseback? She would do credit to Graige, and her sisters ride as well. They are learning to sing beautifully; and do you not perceive they are becoming very graceful in their manners: Lucy is reading French very well; and come into our sitting room again.—These drawings are hers. Does she not exhibit some talent? Lucy, you recollect, was one of the girls who drove the cattle when we came from the East, and—can you believe it?—she is engaged to be married to that young man you saw her riding with. He belongs to one of the most respectable families in Philadelphia; and I am very anxious that my husband's sister shall make a favorable impression on the circle to which he will introduce her. I was acquainted with W——— in the East. He was traveling throug the Western States, and hearing I was somewhere in Iowa, he took particular pains to find me.—I learned a few weeks after we arrived here, that he was in our neighborhood, and was inquiring for me; and you may be sure I did my best to make a good appearance before the young man. Lucy had not begun to love me then, but somehow I persuaded her to let me do with her as I pleased; and I put on her a neat becoming dress of my own, and arranged her hair—you know her hair is very beautiful—in pretty curls, and she appeared so well that W——— was quite fascinated. I knew him to be a most estimable young man, and that Lucy deserved a good husband, and I did everything in my power to encourage their acquaintance. Since then she has put herself entirely under my guidance, and W——— has promised me he will not persuade her to marry him until I consent. She does not know it yet, but to-morrow a piano he has ordered will arrive here for her. I anticipate great pleasure in teaching her music.'

'Why Julia, what a darling wife and sister you are making.'

Tears sprang into the young lady's eyes, 'I hope I shall deserve the praises bestowed on me,' she said, 'sometimes I am afraid they will spoil me.'

'Are you really happy here? You do not regret the sacrifices you made for your husband?'

'Sacrifices! Mrs. C———, I have asked Henry's forgiveness for the words I have uttered, and every day I thank him for the happiness I enjoy. A life of activity and usefulness is to me a life of beauty. You do not think what a frivolous, selfish creature I should have been were I differently situated. There is but one thing which troubles me—the thought of my dear uncle whom, when he forbade Henry his house, I left in anger. I have written to him, entreating his forgiveness for my disobedience, and telling him how happy I am in my new home. I did not expect a reply, and none has come. I suppose he did not credit the story I told him; but when Lucy goes to Philadelphia she will meet with my uncle, and I am sure she will give him a favorable idea of the family to which she belongs.'

The tale the writer is telling is no fiction; and, perhaps the eye for which it is prepared may glance over it. If it does, that old gentleman may rest assured that the dear girl for whose welfare he would have sacrificed his own comfort, has secured for herself a happiness his wealth could not have procured for her. She has married a man entitled to the highest respect; and though he is poor now, his energy and perseverance, with the good management of his wife, will, in a few years, place him in comfortable circumstances. Will not that gentleman visit his niece in her new home?

We passed the evening most pleasantly with the family and a few neighbors whom our host invited in to see us. One young man—a wealthy farmer in the adjoining settlement—came over without an invitation. It was apparent, however, that he was not unexpected by at least one member of the family; and, though Julia informed me, in a whisper, that, notwithstanding it was an excellent match, she had not quite made up her mind to let him marry Fanny—Henry's second sister—the young man seemed to have decided, fully, to do so.

SOUTH GROVE, ILL.

Hatty's Mistake.

"I am so glad it is Saturday afternoon!" and little Hatty tossed off her bonnet, and shook out her hair, and skipped up to her mother, who sat making the baby's new frock. "I am glad it is Saturday; I don't see the use of going to school; and I wish I never had to look into a book again;" and down little Hatty jumped, two stairs at a time, into the kitchen, to ask Bridget for an apple.

Bridget's red arms were up to the elbows in flour, making pies, and Hatty said she should like to help her. Bridget smiled at the idea of "*helping*" her. But she liked Hatty; so she tied a great check apron round her, tucked her curls behind her ears, and gave her a bit of paste, and a little cupplate on which to make herself a pie. So Hatty rolled out the paste, keeping one eye all the while on Bridget, to see how she did hers; and then she greased her little plate so that the pie need not stick to it. When that was done, she filled up the inside with stewed apple, then she tucked it in with a nice "top-crust," then she worked it all round the edge with a tiny little key she had in her pocket; then she looked up and said,

"Bridget, I wish I were you; I should have such a good time tasting the apple sauce, to see if it were sweet enough. I should like to go out to service, Bridget, and never see that hateful school any more."

Bridget didn't answer, but she turned away and took a long handled shovel and poked her pies into the hot oven, and then Hatty heard her draw a great long sigh.

"What is the matter Bridget?" said Hatty. "Is your crust heavy?"

"No," said Bridget—"but my *heart* is. I was thinking how I wished I knew how to read and write. There's Patrick, my brother, way over in Ireland; the last time I saw him I wasn't taller than that butter firkin. Father and mother are dead, and Pat is just the pulse of my heart, Hatty. Well, when he writes me a letter, it's me that can't for the life of me read a word of it; and if I get Honora Donahue to read it, I'm not sure whether he gets the right sense of it; and then a body wants to read a letter more than once, you know; and so I take it up, my darlin' and turn it over and over and it's nothing but Greek and Latin to poor Bridget. And so many's the time, Hatty, I've cried hours over Pat's letters, for reason of that. Then I can't answer them—'cause you know I can't write—and in course I don't want to turn my heart inside out for any body else to write it to Pat for me; and so you see my darlin', it's a bother all round entirely"—and Bridget shut to the oven door, and wiped her eyes with the corner of her check apron.

Hatty was a very warm hearted little girl, and she couldn't bear to see Bridget cry, so she threw down the bit of paste in her hand; then starting to her feet, as if a sudden thought had struck her, ran quickly up stairs into the parlor, where her mother was sitting, talking with two ladies.

Hatty forgot that her face, and hands, and check apron, and even her curls, were all over flour, when she burst into the room, saying,

"Oh, mamma!—Bridget and I have been talking, and Bridget—(*great big* Bridget!)—don't know how to read and write! and she has nobody to love but Pat—and Pat is in Ireland; and when he writes her a letter she can't read it, and she can't answer him, because she don't know to write; and she has'nt seen Pat since—since he was as little as a butter firkin—and she is so unhappy—and, mamma, may'nt I have an A-B-C book and teach Bridget how to read and how to write?" And little Hatty stopped—not because she had no more to say, but because she was out of breath.

Hatty's mamma smiled, and said, "there was a little girl just your size, in here about an hour ago, who 'didn't see the use of going to school, and wished she might never look into another book so long as she lived.' Have you seen anything of her?"

Hatty blushed and said, "Oh, mamma, I never will be so foolish again. I see now how bad it is not to learn when one is a little girl."

Well, the A-B-C book was bought, and very funny it was to see little Miss Hatty looking so wise from under her curls, and pointing out the letters to Bridget with a long knitting needle. It was very slow work to be sure; but then Hatty was patient, for she had a kind heart; and how proud she was when Bridget was able to read Pat's letters! and prouder yet when she learned to answer them! and you may be sure that Hatty never was heard to say again that she "didn't see the *use of going to school?*"—*Little Focus.*

Improvement of the Stock of Men.

It seems that our Southern neighbors have not contented themselves, as too many in this region seem to have done, with merely improving the stock of domestic animals, from the noble horse down to the humble denizen of the poultry yard, but they have also turned their attention to the improvement of the *genus homo*.

The Augusta papers say that the Committee of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, to whom was referred the subject of encouragement to domestic products, have offered the following list of premiums: First premium, silver pitcher, $50, for the handsomest and finest babe two years old; second premium, silver pitcher, $25, for the handsomest and finest babe one year old; third premium, silver goblet, $10, for the handsomest and finest babe six months old. All children entered for premiums must be clad in garments made of domestic fabrics.

If these gentlemen confine their efforts merely to the development of the physical systems of children, they will stop far short of the work needed to be done. What the country needs at this time more than blooded horses, short-horned or long-horned cattle, Shanghai, Cochin China, or Chittagong chickens, or even hand-some babies, is a race of well-trained, well-behaved children, taught to fear God, and respect the rights of their fellow-men; and the Committee or Society which will suggest the plan and devise the ways and means of raising up such a generation, will deserve a higher meed of honor from their country, than any or all other societies. We suggest to our readers in the agricultural regions, that the present rage for improvement of stock, they be careful not to lose sight of the greatest want of the country. Let them take care that in the efforts to improve the lower order of animals, the race of men and women be not suffered to degenerate from the noble stock of our ancestors.—*Exchange paper.*

Self-Education.

Benjamin Franklin was a self-educated man. So was Benjamin West. The one among the most distinguished of philosophers, and the other among the best painters, the world ever saw. Each had a good teacher daily, because both were advancing daily in knowledge, and in the art of acquiring it.

Baron Cuvier was also a self-made man. He was at all times under a good teacher, because he was always taught by Baron Cuvier. He, more than any other man, perhaps than all other men before him, brought to light the hidden treasures of the earth. He not only examined and arranged the mineral productions of our globe, but ascertained that hundreds, and even thousands, of different species of animals, once living, moving in the waters and upon the land, now form rocks and ledges, and even mountains. Cuvier thought, however, that he owed a constant debt of gratitude to his mother for his knowledge; because, when a child, she encouraged him in linear drawing, which was of the utmost service in his pursuits. To the same encouragement the world is, of course, indebted for the knowledge diffused by Cuvier among all nations.

Sir Humphrey Davy, by "self-instruction," made more brilliant and more important discoveries in chemical science, than any one who preceded or followed him. Farmers, mechanics, housekeepers, and many others, are now enjoying the benefits of his labors.

Elihu Burritt, by self-instruction, had acquired at the age of thirty years, fifty languages; and that, too, while he was laboring vigorously over the forge and anvil from six to twelve hours daily.

The late Dr. Bowditch taught himself, until he exceeded all who had gone before him, in mathematical science.

Roger Sherman, whose name will descend to posterity as one of the ablest statesman and brightest ornaments of the American Congress, taught himself while working upon his shoe bench.

George Washington was a self-made man. His name will fill all future ages with reverence.

There were hosts of others, who in former ages moved the intellectual and moral world; also among those who now move and elevate themselves. Such must be the fact in all future ages.

Every child is his *own teacher*. He teaches himself things, and every thing coming under his observation—animals, vegetables, minerals, tools and operations of farmers, mechanics, and housekeepers—science and art. He teaches himself by seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, feeling, talking, handling, using, and comparing things, and their operations with each other; also cause with effect. Every child of common talents learns a language before he is three or four years of age. Many thousand children now in our country, not over five years, speak fluently two languages—the English and German.

Nebraska.

It reaches from Texas to the British Possessions, and from the Western border of our civilized settlements to the snowy line which, through summer and winter, marks the course of the Rocky Mountains. It is the central portion of the whole property of the United States. The Platte or Nebraska river, rising in the Rocky Mountains, runs through its whole extent eastward to the Missouri. They say that it is not navigable to steamers for more than forty miles from its mouth, though it has a width of from one to three miles. Most of its waters are drained through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. But from its mountain peaks other rills rush downward through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Northern Ocean; while from the same peaks are others that pour through the Columbia to the North Pacific; others through the great Colorado of the West into the Gulf of California; and others still that empty into the Great Basin. As to the character of its soil, and its natural resources, we have almost every thing yet to learn. The notes of Fremont, and the few other travelers who have crossed it, are the meagre lessons so far afforded us. Some have likened it to Eden for beauty, saying that in large portions of it the land is of the richest quality, and capable of the highest production without being exhausted. But we know that the Great Desert is included in its limits, and doubtless it is as varied with barrenness and fertility as we would presume it to be from the variety of mountain and valley mapped in it. Gentlemen looking at it from an extreme southern aspect, assure us that it must always remain an agricultural country; the products of the farm will always be abundant there; but that, for lack of the natural channels of communication, every other department of industry will languish—a point which, desirable as it may seem in one of its political relations, stands in particular need of confirmation. The area comprised is not less than four hundred and eighty thousand square miles. Fifty Massachusetts might be placed side by side, and occupy no more space than it. Ten States of the size of New York might be carved out of it. The Thirteen States which originally constituted our confederation were not as large as this immense region; and it is not less than the whole of France, Spain, and Italy together. It comprises not much less than the whole of the six New England States, the four Middle States, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee together. It is nearly twice as large as the two Territories of Oregon and Washington. The whole of our great lakes could lie within it and have ample room for as many more within out interference. If it were all sunk, the sea that would settle over it would need but a narrow border to make it as large as the Gulf of Mexico. It must be possessed of every climate enjoyed in any of the existing Free States; for its southern line is about the same as the southern line of Virginia; and its northern, when protracted eastward, intersects the frosty cliffs of Newfoundland.

SIGNS FOR MARRIAGEABLE LADIES.—If a man wipes his feet on the door-mat before coming into the room, you may be sure he will make a good domestic husband. If a man, in snuffing the candles, snuffs them out, you may be sure he will make a stupid husband. If a man puts his handkerchief on his knees while taking his tea, you may be sure he will be a prudent husband. In the same way, always mistrust the man who will not take the last piece of toast or Sally Lunn, but prefers waiting for the next warm batch. It is not unlikely he will make a greedy, selfish husband, with whom you will enjoy no 'brown' at dinner, no crust at tea, no peace whatever at home. The man, my dears, who wears goloshes, and is careful about wrapping himself up well before venturing into the night air, not unfrequently makes a good invalid husband that mostly stops at home, and is easily comforted with slops. The man who watches the kettle and prevents its boiling over, will not fail, my dears, in his married state, in exercising the same care in always keeping the pot boiling. The man who does'nt take tea, ill treats the cat, takes snuff, and stands with his back to the fire, is a brute, whom I would not advise you, my dears, to marry upon any consideration, either for love or money, but decidedly not for love. But the man who, when tea is over, is discovered to have had none, is sure to make the best husband.—Patience like his deserves being rewarded with the best of wives, and the best of mothers-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man, do your utmost to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind going to bed first.—[Punch.

A singular custom prevails in Valetta, the capital of the Island of Malta, which effectually protects the inhabitants from all danger of purchasing unadulterated milk. The milk men take their goats to the doors of their customers in the morning and evening, when the customer sends or brings out a vessel, and the goat-herd, kneeling down by one of his animals, milks from it the required quantity.

Previous to the commencement of the sixteenth century, our English ancestors appear to have known little of gardening, as they imported their vegetables from the Netherlands.

Merino Sheep were first introduced into this country in 1802, by Robert R. Livingston. The same year one hundred were imported at Humphreysville, Conn., by General Humphreys, at that time Minister to Spain.

Who cannot keep his own secret ought not to complain if another tells it.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1854.

The Pioneer Women of the West.

Among the most remarkable women of the times, are the aged Pioneer Women of the West,—whose deeds of heroism, and self-sacrifice, and virtuous lives, are among the bright examples of their sex. Even the brilliant examples of the Roman matrons,—emblazoned as they are upon the historic page,—do not evince that degree of heroic virtue, uncomplaining endurance, patient submission to toil and danger, and undying devotion to those they loved, which characterised that band known as the Pioneer Mothers of the West.

A year or two since, one of the most talented female writers of America, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, made a pilgrimage through the West for the purpose of visiting the surviving members of this band who had shared with husbands, brothers and families, the toils and dangers of a life of privation and danger in the unbroken wilderness, and collecting the biographies of such as could be procured from the various sources at her command. A most interesting volume, entitled "The Pioneer Women of the West," is the result of these laudable labors.

The few survivors of this band are dropping off one by one, full of years and the grateful tribute of affection and regard universally paid them by those who enjoy the glorious results of their early labors amid toils and dangers illy suited to the shrinking and delicate nature of woman.

Among the obituaries mentioned in the papers of the Atlantic States, received by the last mail, we find the following announcements of the decease of two bright examples of the class we have named:

Mrs. Young, of Zanesville, Ohio, died last week, aged about ninety. She was the wife of Rev. David Young when she died, who is well known as one of the patriarchs of the Methodist Church in Ohio. She was, when she became his wife, the widow of John McIntire, and sister of Jonathan Zane, by whom the town of Zanesville was located. John McIntire died in 1815, and left a large estate, which, by will, he divided between the poor children of the town of Zanesville, for a school to be there established, and his widow, during her life. On her death the large estate, nearly one hundred thousand dollars, goes toward the benificent object intended by Mr. McIntire. A large amount of property has been held in Zanesville since 1815, on leases running during the life of the widow, which leases are at least determined by her death. The property was built up by lessees, and a good many interests have accumulated, dependent on the contingency of Mrs. Young's life. Mrs. Young was one of the most remarkable women of the West.—She was a Pioneer Woman. She settled at Zanesville in the first cabin on the Muskingum banks. Many a story she could tell of of Indian life, in which she herself was the heroine. She was a strong-headed, daring, noble woman, full of that adventurous spirit which belonged to the Zane family, yet ever hospitable and kind to all who needed her roof or her aid. She died, as she had lived, a good Methodist.

In the interval residence of the Duke of Orleans, in America, during the period of his exile, he was for a long time an inmate of the family of Mrs. McIntire, at Zanesville. Upon the arrival of Gen. Cass at the Court of Louis Philippe, in the capacity of American Minister, that Monarch, who never forgot the friends he had met in his exile, immediately enquired after his old friend, Mr. McIntire, with whom the Minister was intimately acquainted. In grateful remembrance of her kindness to him, when a poor, lonely and proscribed wanderer in a strange land, the French King sent her, through Gen. Cass, his miniature set with brilliants.

Truly has that traveller in many lands, Ledyard, said of woman:

Women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane; they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and prudent, and they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action, more liable, perhaps than men, but in general more disinterested, more virtuous and performing more good actions than men. In my extensive wanderings in foreign climes, if hungry, thirsty, wet, cold or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me most uniformly so.

The testimony of the late King of the French has in many acts, similar to that we have just recorded, borne ample testimony to the truth of the closing remarks of the English traveller.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Schenck died in Dayton, Ohio, on the 26th ult., aged 78 years.—The eventful life of Mrs. Schenck, connected as it is with the early history of the Miami Valley, and illustrative of the almost magical changes which she witnessed, would furnish many incidents for a most interesting narrative. Elizabeth Rogers was born at Norwalk, Conn., 27th December, 1776. The family residence was at Huntingdon, L. I.; but the British having taken possession of that town, the mother of Mrs. Schenck was compelled to fly for safety to Norwalk. Capt. William Rogers, the father, holding a commission from the colony of New York as commander of a vessel, engaged in active hostilities, his family were particularly obnoxious to the enemy. Capt. Rogers had the honor of bringing into port the first prize taken in the revolutionary war. In 1798 Elizabeth Rogers was married to Gen. William C. Schenck, and emigrated with him to Ohio, then almost an unbroken wilderness. After a journey full of incident and hardship, and extending through several weeks, they reached Cincinnati, at that time a small village. In 1801 they removed to Franklin, of which town Gen. Schenck was the founder and proprietor. With an unfaltering spirit she passed through all the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life, and lived to see Ohio converted from a wilderness into a great and flourishing State.—She lived many happy and useful years in Franklin, the mother of a numerous family, and the dispenser of a generous hospitality to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Her husband being dead, the last eighteen years of her life were spent in Dayton. Of her ten children, but three survive her:—Lieut. James F. Schenck, U. S. N.; Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton, and Egbert T. S. Schenck, of Iowa.

Mrs. Schenck, whose long and useful life was a bright example of Christian duty, was one of the earliest members of the Presbyterian Church, of the beautiful village originally laid out by her husband on the lovely banks of the Miami. Many who have gone forth from that cherished spot, and are widely scattered over the land, will bear the memory of their early friends in grateful remembrance.

Drowned.—A young man named Clark, who came to California in the New York Regiment was drowned at the Lake House on last Saturday evening. He had gone into the water to secure a boat that had broken loose, when he was seized with a cramp and before assistance could reach him was drowned.

Another Awful Steamboat Explosion.

During the afternoon of Saturday last, the feelings of the community were shocked by the intelligence of another awful steamboat explosion,—equalling in its fatal results the terrible catastrophe of the Jenny Lind, under similar circumstances, near a year since.

As the steamer Secretary, plying between this city and Petaluma, was on her trip to the latter place on last Saturday morning, crowded with passengers, an explosion took place, causing a frightful loss of life, and injury.

Notwithstanding the solemn warnings of previous fatal examples of this character, there is not the shadow of a doubt that this sad occurrence was the result of the most culpable carelessness—nay the most criminal recklessness on the part of those having charge of the boat, and upon whom the awful responsibility of the lives and safety of all on board entirely rested. After a patient and impartial investigation of the facts, the Coroner's Jury called together by this event, came to the settled conclusion, that this awful occurrence was caused solely "by the reckless conduct of the officers and owners of said boat,"—and they very correctly recommend that the District Attorney institute proceedings against said parties, and if possible put a stop to this wholesale destruction of life, which has of late become so common amongst us." From the utter disregard of human life, and safety, exhibited by those parties who are responsible for this high trust, who stop at no sacrifice, that they may be enabled to "put money in their purse," we fear that even the severest penalties of the law would fail to arrest the fatal recklessness of those whose track is marked with blood.

The criminal cupidity exhibited by the owners of old and unsafe steam-craft, which after having forfeited public confidence, under one title, are rigged up, and disguised by paint and other appliances, and forced upon travellers under a new name, deserves the execration of the community. The hull of the Secretary was that of an old and worn out steamer engaged in a different trade, while her machinery was made up of that of the ill fated Sagamore which blew up in the harbor a few years since. Can anything be more frightfully revolting than this tampering with human life for the purposes of gain.

We have been informed upon good authority that certain manufacturers in New York, send hither iron of a notoriously inferior quality, to be used in the construction of steam-boilers,—and that there are those who use inferior material,—even such as has been rejected by the more scrupulous, for the construction of boilers. The blood of their victims is on the head of such wholesale murderers.

At the time of the fatal occurrence, the Secretary was engaged in a race with the Nevada, a rival steamer engaged in the same trade, and at the time of the explosion both vessels were in immediate proximity. The Secretary was completely wrecked by the concussion, and the water was in an instant strewn with the bodies of passengers and the fragments of the boat. The scene is represented by eye witnesses to have been painful beyond description. Those on board the Nevada used every exertion to save those who were struggling in the water, who were subsequently brought by the same boat to this city. Many of the unfortunate victims sank to rise no more. It is impossible to ascertain with correctness the name and number of the lost. The following is a list of the sufferers, so far as has been gathered thus far:

Killed.—Mrs. Cecilia Clark, wife of J. E. Clark, Esq., of this city, and formerly of Green Point, New York—found dead on the wreck; Morgan Clark and Chas. Smith. The two latter died after reaching this city. All passengers.

Missing.—Theodore A. Bourg, George J. Clark, Major John Ebbets, Jesse Potter, Wm. H. Tripp, Thos. Cameron, Emma Holmes, and an infant child of Mr. Isaac Hillman, of the Temperance House in this city, passengers;—also the following of the crew: Mr. Bessie, engineer; Geo. P. Hurey, fireman; the cook, name unknown; —— Miller, and another man unknown, both deck hands; Mathew Gormly, of Sonoma, formerly a volunteer in the New York Regiment.

Severely Injured.—Mrs. Isaac Hillman; Lewis Lamberton, (clerk of boat,) leg broken; C. W. Barber, leg broken; E. A. Lewis; Isaac Paulthrop (since dead) and E. H. Snyder, (leg broken.)

Slightly Injured.—Mrs. Day and child, Miss Rogers, Judge S. N. Terrill, Wm. Lundy, wife and child, J. A. Shorley, J. D. Cookingham, George Roberston, Geo. Walker, Chas. W. Rodgers, David Johnson, D. H. Van Buren, Sanborn Johnson, James McGinnis, C. A. James, A. Brace Brackett, Richard Pudder, Mrs. Harden, Capt. E. W. Travers.

As nearly as can be ascertained there were between sixty and seventy passengers on board the boat at the time of the accident.

Mr. Bourg, who is among the lost, was a resident of Petaluma, and was formerly from Thibadeauxville, La. He was much respected.

Mr. Potter resided at Bodega.

Mr. Cameron was formerly from Ohio, but has resided for some time at Petaluma, where he has a family.

Mr. Ebbets is extensively known as one of the early explorers of the Rocky Mountain passes.

Mrs. Day, who was severely injured, is the widow of H. C. Day, who was murdered some ten days ago. She had three children with her, only one, the youngest, being injured.

Oregon News.

The steamers, Peytona and America, which arrived a few days since brought two weeks later news from Oregon, the most important of which is the particulars of the explosion of the steamer Gazelle, causing a frightful destruction of life. It is a singularly melancholy coincidence that the news of this disaster should reach us at the time a similar occurrence nearer home had cast a gloom over the whole community. There is a strikingly painful similarity in these two accidents.

We copy the following account of the disaster from the Spectator Extra of the 8th inst.

"The Willamette Falls Company's new steamer Gazelle, left her wharf this morning at half past six o'clock, and had just landed at Columbia, at fifteen minutes before seven, when a terrible explosion of her boilers blew her into atoms, killing about twenty persons and wounding many others.

Probably a more heart-rending scene has never occurred on the Pacific coast. As soon as the smoke cleared away a little, hundreds of citizens, desirous of alleviating the sufferings of those injured, gathered on the wreck, and the work of aid commenced. Fragments of bodies were found scattered in every direction; some were blown into the river, others on the shore; but the greater part of the killed found were lying about the forward deck, among all kinds of fractured machinery and weight. A more horrible sight can hardly be imagined. Mr. David Paige, chief superintendent of the company, had his head literally dashed to pieces, and could not be recognized by other means than his clothes. Many others were as badly mutilated.

We have hurriedly collected these few particulars, and can give the names of those known (up to ten o'clock) to be killed and wounded:

List of Killed.—David Paige, of San Francisco, the Company's Superintendent; David Woodhull, of Michigan; Rev. Mr. Miller, of Albany, O. T.; John Bloomer, deck hand; Joseph Hunt, of Michigan, surveyor; Mr. Hatch, deck hand; John Daly, cabin steward; John Clemmens, pilot; David Fuller, of Portland; Mr. Wadsworth, a passenger; Judge Birch, of Luckminke; James White, of Salem; John K. Miller, deck hand; J. M. Fudge, pilot of Willamette; Mr. Morgan, of Lacreole, O. T.; Mr. Hill, of Albany, O. T.; Daniel Lowe, a passenger; a Spaniard, name unknown.

Missing.—Mr. Knaust, formerly of steamer Whitcomb; David Mc Lane, and some others not known.

Wounded, Scalded, etc.—Capt. R. Hereford, of Gazelle, scalded; Mr. Blanchet, passenger, scalded, since dead; B. F. Newby, passenger, badly scalded; Mrs. Miller, lady of Rev. Mr. Miller, had two ribs broken; Mate Boyd, both arms broken; Miss Pell, slightly scalded, and a gash in the forehead; J. Herald, scalded; James Partlow, pilot, slightly hurt; Michael McGee, deck hand, scalded; H. Royce, scalded; David Davis, slightly hurt; Mr. Piant, second engineer, scalded—since dead; Robt. Pentland, scalded; Chas. Gardiner, slightly scalded and arm broken; Mr. Crawford, one leg gone—amputated; Preston S. Black, cabin steward, slightly scalded; Robert Shortess, slightly wounded; James Stanfield, steward, slightly wounded; several others were scalded and wounded, whose names we have not.

Mr. Tonie, engineer; Z. Crowell, clerk; and Mrs. Piant and child, together with the little daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miller, escaped uninjured. This disaster has thrown a deep shade of gloom over the whole community. Stores, shops, iron works, mills, etc., are closed for the afternoon, and business generally is hushed. In Canemah, a feeling of intense grief is manifested by nearly every one to be seen. Col. White, Mr. Post, J. P. Brooks, and others, generously opened their places of business and spare rooms for the benefit of the wounded, and for the dead bodies, until they are recognized and cared for by their respective friends.

We find the following account of another unfortunate accident from an Oregon paper, received by this arrival.

"We learn from private letters that Major C. H. Larnard, U. S. A., the commander of the post at Steilacoom, Puget's Sound, together with eight men, were drowned on the Sound a few days since. Major L. and ten soldiers were in a small boat returning from the scene of recent Indian difficulties, when the boat capsized in a storm and all were drowned except two. Major Larnard was highly esteemed as a man and a gallant soldier by those who knew him. He leaves a wife to mourn his untimely and unexpected end."

Death of David Paige.

Mr. Paige, who was killed by the explosion of the Gazelle, in Oregon, was a native of Hardwick, Mass., and was for a long time a Superintendent of a Sabbath School at the East, and filled that place in the Rev. Mr. Gray's church in this city. On his departure for Oregon, a few weeks since, the teachers and Church presented him a beautiful silver flower vase and salver, as a token of their regard. It reached Willamette the very day of his death. He was a man of a kind heart —a true friend to the poor; the widow and orphan always found in him one ready to succor and aid them. His wife and daughter were killed by the explosion of the Jenny Lind about a year ago. Thus the whole family were cut off by steamboat disasters, within the space of one year, and now repose side by side in a beautiful spot in Yerba Buena Cemetery.

Arrival of Mr. A. B. Forbes.—This gentleman with his family arrived in the last trip of the *Golden Gate* from Panama. He comes here to assume the agency of the P. M. S. S. Company. No wiser selection for this post could have been made, nor one more agreeable to our citizens. Mr. Forbes is a man of active business habits, thoroughly acquainted, from his long experience in their service, with the Company's operations on this coast, and is a kind-hearted and agreeable gentleman. He has been a resident of this city before and was for some time engaged in the Company's office under the late Capt. E. Knight. That he enjoyed the friendship and highest confidence of that noble man, is a fact we here with pleasure record. Nothing could commend him and the interests he comes here to represent more favorably to the confidence and support of our citizens here and throughout the State.

Eastern Correspondence.

The following extracts are from a letter received by the last mail from a friend living in one of the eastern villages of Mass:

"The winter just ended has been distinguished by few revivals in our churches. Here and there seasons of special religious interest are reported, but such instances are not common. The prosperity that prevails generally in the community shows itself in our churches—in the erection of places of worship, in an increased willingness to maintain the ministry, and in enlarged contributions to benevolent objects. Many of our churches too are receiving accessions at each Communion season, but not in such numbers as in some seasons past. The absence of extensive revivals in our colleges for a few years is beginning to show itself in a great dearth of candidates for the ministry. Our Theological Institutions do little more than supply the places of those who are withdrawn from the ministry by death or failing health, while the demand from the West and the heathen world is constantly and rapidly increasing. There is some reason to fear that the 'shady side' literature of the last few years has discouraged some from entering the ministry, especially since the labor of educated minds is now so much in demand. The authors of these books designed to turn the attention of the churches to some of the trials of the ministry, in order to their removal. If any one shall be led by their perusal to suppose that the ministry is not the noblest of all callings, notwithstanding its trials, the books will so far forth produce a false impression.

"A very decided vote has recently been taken in our legislature upon the motion to repeal the 'Maine Law.' By nearly one hundred majority it has been decided to retain the law. Some further legislation will, I suppose, be necessary, in consequence of a recent decision of our courts, declaring one section of the law unconstitutional. Of late the law has begun to be enforced in Boston, and the public sentiment through the State is becoming each year more decided in its favor.

"The great question absorbing for the present all others is the Nebraska Bill, now before Congress. You cannot well conceive the excitement that now pervades our entire community. Old men who have steadily resisted any agitation of the subject of slavery hitherto, are foremost in denouncing the perfidy of this measure, and the conviction is very general that we can trust the South with no more compromises on this subject. Three months ago a fugitive slave could have been arrested in most of our towns. I do not believe there is a place in this State where it could be done to day. The very possibility that slavery can be entailed upon this vast Territory, is regarded with horror by the great body of the people. Formerly open opposition to slavery has taken some party form, but now it swallows up all parties except possibly the little company of government officials who approve ex-officio the measures of their superiors. I think things look like the formation of a Northern party in politics, which, dropping all old party issues, shall guard against every future aggression of slavery. A few days since a petition was sent to Washington, containing the names of three thousand clergymen of New England against the passage of the Nebraska Bill. Many of these men had never signed a petition respecting slavery before."

B.

California Plants.

Twin-berry. This pseudo-shrub, (for it is almost twining?) belongs to the natural order of *Caprifoliaceæ*, or the Honey-suckle tribe. Its general appearance readily reminds one of the common Honey-suckle, so much so that it is often called *Fly-honey-suckle*. The species so abundant in this vicinity is the *Xylosteum Involucrata*. It grows here from ten to fifteen feet in height, and from three inches to one foot in diameter; a most remarkable specimen of this shrub may be seen at the Presidio. The branches are acutely four-angled, the bark is thin fibro-membranous and when old it divides obliquely in a longitudinal direction like the grape vine; the *leaves* are of a light green color and covered with soft hairs, oval-shaped and pointed; the points generally slightly turned to one side, situated opposite each other, or in pairs—their leaf stems very short. The *flowers* are tubular, five-notched and five little prominences mid-way; and a blunt spur at the base; there are five stamens, and the central style with its little green head is seen peering cunningly out of the flower; they spring from the axils of the leaves, and are always in pairs on a single stem, and like the leaves they are opposite each other; their color is bright yellow blushing with light red, like conjugal partners or twins they stand together side by side with a pair of blood-red bracts (or colored floral leaves) in the form of two joined hearts; there are also another pair of inner hearts exactly at right-angles with the outer, affectionately embracing the little embryo twins; these are at first of a verdant hue, but as the berries grow, they spread out and greatly increase in size into a broad reverse heart-shaped deep purple ruffle, with a darker centre; on these two heart-bracts, studded with dotted or glandular hairs, with a frilled ornamental border without any stems, sit the little pair of red or purple *twin-berries* so beautifully and aptly named.

The shrub seems evidently inclined to a deciduous habit, although the foliage, fruit and flowers continue in successive order on the extremity of the branches during the entire winter. The fruit in every stage from blackish purple to red and green, and the tips of its twigs surmounted with buds and flowers are to be seen at all seasons. It is a great favorite with the industrious nectar-sipping tribes; flourishing beside the rippling rill and crystal fountain, embowered beneath the refreshing shade we behold the fussy buzzing bumble-bee, the coquettish humming-bird, and insects of every wing in search of their rich repast.

To an amateur eye this shrub appears very desirable for rural culture suggesting a thousand pleasing analogies which thrill the heart rightly attuned to perceive those harmonies that link the Highest with the very least of His creation.

A. Kellogg, M. D.

75 Davis St., San Francisco.

Fossil Sharks' Teeth.

We have been shown by W. P. Blake, Esq., Geologist of the U. S. Exploring Party under Lieutenant Williamson, a number of fossil sharks' teeth collected by him on the top of the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, near Walker's Pass. The teeth are of various shapes and sizes, one being nearly two inches and a half in length. A thick layer of marine fossils was found in the same hills interstratified with sand and gravel, all evidently deposited under a preexisting ocean. The sharks in whose jaws these teeth were once set must have been large monsters, and long before man trod the earth, they doubtless were accustomed to chase their affrighted prey over the tops of those very hills and through the Tejon and Cajon and Walker's Passes, through hills and passes alike were they deep under the waves; and perhaps they even went on wild fillibustering expeditions, now and then, among the finny tribes that swam where now the Apaches and American Fillibusters find only arid deserts and barren rocks.

City News.

The trial of Señor Del Valle, the Mexican Consul for this city, for an alleged violation of the Neutrality Laws, before a jury of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, occupied the attention of the Court on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. A large amount of testimony was elicited on both sides, during the course of this legal investigation.

Arrival of Col. Fremont.—Col. J. C. Fremont, about whose safety much anxiety has been felt, since the publication of the distressed condition of his party some weeks since, as narrated by Col. Babbitt, who fell in with them on his way from Salt Lake to San Bernardino, arrived in this city on Monday morning the 17th inst., having left his party encamped near Stockton on the Saturday previous. He is in excellent health and reports the remainder of his party in similar good condition, notwithstanding their hardships and privations. He completely refutes the statements made by Col. Babbitt in relation to the suffering and loss in his party.

Colonel Fremont started with eight white men and twenty Delaware Indians, all of whom he brought through in safety except one white man who perished from cold. He passed the Sierra Nevada near the head of the Merced river, and reports that the route he has examined, is well adapted for the construction of a railroad.

An interesting report in relation to the route explored by this adventurous gentleman may be expected from his pen.

Crystalized Gold.—Some of the most beautiful specimens of the gold product of California we have ever seen, are those exhibited in the window of the Miners' Exchange under our office on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento street. They consist of gold in its crystalized and granulate state, as well as in the form of leaves and branches, the yellow mineral assuming the shape and form of vegetable production. Some of the metalic plates are rolled almost to the thinness of gold leaf, giving them the appearance of having been submitted to the action of machinery.

These specimens, which were found near Coloma, El Dorado county, are well worth the attention of the public.

The Weather.—Our city was visited on Thursday morning with a refreshing shower, which copiously watered the streets, and gave a new impetus to vegetation.

The California Pioneer.—The fourth number of this monthly has been laid upon our table by the enterprising publishers. It is filled as usual with a large amount of interesting reading matter.

Considerable embarrassment was experienced by the public, as well as the post office department here, for the want of postage stamps. A large supply having been received, the public can be accommodated by application at the post office, with this convenient means of prepayment of postage.

News from the Interior.

San Jose Election.—An election for City Officers was held at San Jose on Monday the 10th inst., which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Mayor—Thomas W. White; *Councilmen*, S. O. Houghton, Joseph McGill, John M. Murphy, Frank Lightstone, Charles Moody, George H. Bodfish and John Wilson; *City Marshal*, George Hale; *City Attorney*, A. C. Campbell; *Treasurer*, Thomas L. Vermeule; *Assessor*, R. P. Reed.

We learn from the Stockton papers that Officer Turner, who was wounded by a shot in the leg, while quelling a riot in that city—producing a wound that required an amputation of the limb, died from the effects of the injury a few days after.

The Mariposa *Chronicle* of last week gives the following particulars of the horrible murder of Mr. Corbett in that vicinity a short time since:

Mr. Corbett was murdered at his residence, at the foot of the Big Hill on the Stockton road, by a man named Cooper, commonly known as Kentuck. The latter had stopped over night at the house of Mr. Corbett, and was seen in the morning to examine his revolver very carefully. He took breakfast, and as soon as the company present had left, he ordered his horse, and told Mr. C. to charge his bill, as there was a balance due him (Cooper) for hay. Mr. C. replied that he was not indebted to him, and that he had never seen him before. Cooper said he was a partner of Mr. Farns. Mr. Corbett explained that he did not owe any balance to Mr. Farns, and that if Cooper would walk into the house he would show him receipts from Farns—speaking in a mild gentlemanly manner. At this time Mrs. C. requested her husband to leave the man and not have any words with him. When Mr. C. entered the barroom, and while looking for the receipt, Cooper drew his pistol and shot Corbett, killing him almost instantly, in the presence of his wife and children.

Russian River Mines.—A considerable degree of excitement has been occasioned in this city, Petaluma, Napa, Sonora, and other contiguous parts in relation to the newly discovered Gold Mines on Russian River. It would appear from the following statement in the Daily Herald of this City, that the rumors of the riches of these mines have been greatly exaggerated.

An intelligent miner, who has returned to this city for supplies, informs us that, the accounts of the existence of gold on this river and its tributaries are much exaggerated.—Upwards from the mouth of Dry Creek, a couple of miles below Fitch's Ranch, in prospecting, the color of gold is found, but as yet no diggings have been discovered. Higher up there is no doubt of the existence of paying gold. He has been up Dry Creek to the Canon, up Sulphur Creek to the Springs, and up Russian River to the distance of near thirty miles, and had seen but three parties at work. One on Dry Creek had been taking out three cents to the pan; another on Sulphur Creek had taken out $1 88 in one day, the third, consisting of five Frenchmen, in the direction of Clear Creek, had taken out $50 in one week. These can, however be looked upon as only prospecting parties. On Eel River, gold is known to exist in considerable abundance, but the Indians must be first driven off before it can be got at. A party of fifty men, thoroughly armed, headed by Kelsey, has gone out from Sonora for the purpose of working the mines. Our informant tells us, that provisions are scarce, and no one should think of venturing even as far as Fitch's Ranch, with less than $50. Potatoes are abundant, but other things can be purchased only at high rates. The country is settled by squatters, who are mostly inhospitable, and look upon the miners with jealousy. In this vicinity there are about three hundred settled. There are also about two hundred and fifty miners, besides those from Sonoma and Napa, in the neighborhood.—The road from Petaluma to Fitch's Ranch is represented to be in a wretched condition.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

The Clipper ship "Restless" arrived at this port on Monday last, seventeen days from Honolulu, bringing news from the Sandwich Islands to the 30th ult.

From the files received by this arrival, we select the following items of news:

The members of the Legislature had began to arrive in Honolulu. The new Court House had been repaired, refitted and furnished for their reception.

The Clipper ship N. B. Palmer, Capt. Low, took in 1,600 bbls. of oil at Honolulu, and had gone to Lahaina to take in what oil and bone may be there for shipment. She was expected back in about two weeks, to sail for the United States.

The ship Stephen Baldwin, Capt. Smith, 17 days from San Francisco, touched off that port on the 27th, en route for China.

The Clipper ship Waverly, Capt. Curtiss, has taken in about 4,000 bbls. oil, and was to sail for New Bedford soon.

On Thursday His Majesty visited the clipper ship N. B. Palmer, accompanied by their R. H.'s Princes Liholiho and Kamehamaha, their Excellencies, the Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Finance, together with other members of His Privy Council.

A profuse collation was served, at which Mr. Gregg, American Commissioner, and Mr. Angell, American Consul, met His Majesty and suite, and where cordiality and good feeling united to render the hour a pleasant one to all the guests of Capt. Low.

On Monday morning last, at 4 o'clock, A. M., the American whaling bark, Sarah Sharp, Capt. Wall, was discovered to be on fire.—At the time of making the discovery, she was approaching this port, and was some ten or fifteen miles distant. On arriving, she displayed signals of distress, and come-to outside, where she was immediately boarded by the pilots. A large number of boats from the ships in the harbor were dispatched with men to her assistance,—the ship was brought inside, and after a few hours of vigorous working by the Mechanic Fire Company, No. 2, which was taken along side the ship in a scow, the fire was extinguished. The ship was set on fire by the cook, to which incendiary act another person on board was an accomplice, who has confessed the crime. It occurred without the jurisdiction of this Kingdom. The damage done by the fire was not of a very serious nature, and can readily be repaired.

The *Restless* brought the individuals implicated in this transaction to this port for trial.

Arrival of Steamers.

P. M. S. S. Co's steamer, *Golden Gate*, Capt. Isham arrived on Friday, the 14th inst. from Panama, bringing dates from New York to March 20th, from New Orleans to March 22d, and from Europe to March 5th.

She brought up 900 passengers including 90 women and 50 children.

The steamer *Cortes*, Capt. Cropper, of the Nicaragua line, arrived on Sunday evening last, bringing no later dates. Of her 804 passengers 226 were women. Both steamers it will be seen, have contributed largely to our population.

The Nebraska question was still violently agitating the public mind at the North and West. Public meetings had been held to express the popular indignation against the Nebraska scheme and its author. Petitions signed by the clergy had been forwarded to Congress protesting against its passage and the renewal thereby of the Slavery agitation. The names of Bishop Wainright and the clergy of New York were found on one, and on another were enrolled the names of 3000 of the New England Clergy. The latter was presented by Hon. Edward Everett of the Senate, and was the occasion of some bitter remarks from Judge Douglass, which were replied to by Senator Houston and others.

Senator Gwin has presented a plan for the Pacific Rail Road on the basis of Mr. Seward's bill. It proposes a grant of alternate sections of land west of the Mississippi, and through California within twenty miles on each side of the road, with a daily mail contract for thirty years at $600 the mile per annum.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the United States, owing to the conduct of one of authorities in Havana, who seized the steamer Black Warrior for having entered herself as in ballast, when she had some bales of cotton on board. It appears that such was the custom of the port with steamers that landed no cargo. The captain gave up the vessel to the authorities, who discharged her cargo. The Captain and crew went on board the steamer Fulton.

A special messenger sailed in the Arctic, March 18, with dispatches for Minister Soule, in which it is understood he is instructed to peremptorily demand immediate satisfaction of the Spanish Government for the outrage upon the Black Warrior at Havana.

The U. S. ship Princeton sailed from New York on the 20th with sealed orders, and her destination is of course, unknown. She is supposed to be bound for Cadiz, with important dispatches from Washington to Mr. Soule.

In Congress nothing important has transpired, except the resolutions relative to the Black Warrior outrage. In the Senate, a large number of remonstrances have been presented against the passage of the Nebraska—Kansas bill. The House has not yet acted on the bill.

A serious riot occured in New Haven on the 17th ult., between a party of citizens and the students of Yale College, during which pistols were discharged and dirks freely used. One man, named Patrick O'Neil, was shot dead and another severely wounded in the leg by a pistol ball.

Mr. E. Scofield while passing quietly up Chapel street, recieved a stray pistol ball in his arm. The bells were subsequently rung, and two cannons were brought upon the green, loaded and aimed at one of the College buildings. The riot was finally quelled by the city authorities, acting in concert with the College Faculty.

Destruction of the Steamer Caroline, on White River.—The Memphis and White River steam packet Caroline was destroyed on the 5th ult. on White River, about twenty miles above the mouth, and from forty to fifty lives were lost. The steamer took fire between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; the flames spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty any person escaped. As soon as the fire was discovered the pilot steered the boat for a bank, and run her out about twenty feet. Fifteen persons took possession of the yawl, but she sunk, and every one perished. Captain Creighton jumped into the river and was drowned. John Trise, pilot, perished at the wheel. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Awful Catastrophe.—The Steamboat Reindeer, bound for St. Louis, on the night of the 13th ult., after taking in wood at Cannelton, Ind., was rounding out, when a flue was collapsed at both ends, with a terrible crash, sweeping overboard a large number of deck passengers, firemen and deck hands.—The engineer was found dead, having been blown upon the boiler. The mate is missing. A number of persons who were blown into the river were picked up by the yawls. The captain of the boat escaped, and none of the cabin passengers were seriously injured.

Great Fire and Loss of Life at New Orleans.—The Delta of March 16th contains an account of a dreadful conflagration which occured in that city on the 18th of that month. It broke out in the furnishing store of C. W. Perry, No. 69 Magazine street, and thence communicated to Messrs. Burrows & Ostend's, next door, thence to the tobacco stores on Natchez street; it burned all the buildings around Canal Bank, and then came out at Magazine street. It continued down that street until some of the oldest mercantile houses on it were reduced to ashes.—Mr. Daniel Woodruff, an old and worthy exempt member of Fire Company No. 2, was killed by the falling of a wall at the corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.

Destructive Fires in New York.—We find our N. York files filled with accounts of fire in that city, destroying property to the amount of $100,000. Two lives were lost and several firemen injured while in discharge of their duties.

Several buildings, principally occupied as manufacturing establishments, were destroyed at Rochester on the 12th. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars, one-half of which is insured.

Fifty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamboat J. L. Avery, below Natchez, on the 9th inst. This is the third awful steamboat disaster—from forty to fifty persons having been lost in each instance—that we are called upon to record.

The clipper ship Comet arrived at New York on the 13th from San Francisco in the unprecedented short time of 76 days 7 hours.

The Collector at Pittsburg was knocked down and robbed, early on Thursday evening, after which the robbers entered the Custom House and carried off a bag containing ten thousand dollars.

A car containing 16 persons was thrown off the track and down an embankment on the New London and Palmer Railroad, near North Windham, Ct., on the 13th ult. The car lodged on the stump of a tree which ran completely through it. Fifteen of the party inside the car were injured, some of them very severely.

A mob at Erie, Pa., tore up the railroad track again on the 14th ult., in consequence of the company running their trains through on the connected tracks. The sheriff appeared and exorted the people to desist, but they hustled him away.

A fugitive slave was arrested by a Deputy U. S. Marshal near Racine, Wisconsin, which caused a great excitement in Milwaukee, to which city he was taken and placed in jail. The negro was ultimately rescued and carried off. A writ of habeas corpus was issued against his owner for assault and battery, who was given into the custody of the U. S. Marshal. He was afterwards discharged.

The trial of the Martha Washington conspirators is progressing at Helena, Arkansas, near the place of the commission of the deed of which they are accused.

Thomas Devin Riley, well known as one of the prominent actors in the Irish troubles of 1848, died of apoplexy at his residence in Washington City, on Sunday night, the [illegible] inst. He leaves a wife and infant child.

Senator Douglass was burnt in effigy at Buffalo, on the 17th, by an immense concourse of Germans on the public square.

The Coroners jury in the case of Dr. Gardiner, rendered their virdict that the deceased most undoubtedly committed suicide by strichnine and bruchnine, both substances having been found in his stomach and on his person.

Returns from 204 towns in New Hampshire have been received, giving Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor 795 majority. So far as known, 143 Democrats and 1[illegible] opposition members have been elected to the House of Representatives.

The Democratic state convention of Pennsylvania, on the 8th of March, nominated Gov. Bigler for re-election to the office of Governor of that State.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania met in convention and nominated candidates for State offices. Judge James Pollock, of Northumberland, is their choice for Governor. Before adjourning they took occasion to denounce the Nebraska bill.

The Whigs of Iowa have nominated James W. Gaines, of Des Moines County, for Governor.

George E. Pugh, Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, in place of Salmon P. Chase, whose term expires March, 1855.

Pacific Railroad.—The special committee in the Senate, on the Pacific Railroad bill, of which Dr. Gwin is chairman, on the 13th reported a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. The committee propose to grant to the contractors every alternate section of land twenty miles wide on each side of the road, and to pay $600 per mile for carrying the mails, for thirty days—the road to be commenced in three and completed in seven years.

On the 16th, the Senate disposed of the controversy respecting Mr. Phelps' right to a seat in that body, as Senator from Vermont, he having been appointed by the Governor prior to the last Legislature, which adjourned without electing a successor. It was decided that Mr. P. should vacate by a vote of twelve to twenty-six.

The number of Female Medical Institutions in the United States is rapidly on the increase. We find in that excellent daily journal, the Boston *Transcript*, the following account of the Commencement exercises of the New England Female College, which recently took place in Boston.

N. E. Female Medical College.—The commencement exercises of the term of 1853–4, took place at the institution, 274 Washington street, yesterday, and the following persons received the degree of M. D.: Sophronia Fletcher, Lowell, thesis, insanity; Lucy A. Harris, Waterville, Me., thesis hemorrhage; Mary K. Jenks, Springfield, thesis, parturition; Martha N. Thurston, Lowell, thesis, cholera infantum. The degrees were conferred by the Hon. John S. Tyler, President of the Institution. The valedictory address was delivered by Professor Cornell. It was an interesting discourse, setting forth the duties, responsibilities, trials and pleasures of the medical profession, and was listened to with marked interest by a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen; among the latter of whom were his honor Mayor Smith, and several clergymen. The address was followed with remarks by Rev. A. A. Miner, and by the Secretary of the Institution, Samuel Gregory, M. D.; and the exercises were closed with prayer by Mr. Miner.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival of the Mail Steamer Golden Gate, dates from Europe have been received to the 4th of March, containing fifteen days later news from which we select the following as the most important items of intelligence.

The Emperor of Russia has been given one chance more of a peaceful settlement.—On the 27th of February, England and France sent Couriers to St. Petersburg with a note to the Emperor, calling upon him within six days to give a promise to withdraw his troops from the Danubian provinces by the 30th April; in the event of his refusal war will be declared.

It is thought that Austria and Prussia will join with France and England, they having deserted Russia.

The St. Petersburgh Journal of Feb. 24th contains the following as the substance of the reply of Emperor Nicholas to Emperor Napoleon:

"If His Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may, perhaps, arrive at an understanding.—Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Emperor send me a Plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The condition already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

It is said that Spanish troops will be sent to relieve the French at Rome, and the Portugese to relieve the British regiments in the Mediterranean.

The whole of Spain has been declared in a state of siege. The internal affairs of the country are very unsettled. The neutrality of Denmark in the coming struggle has been approved by France and England. Russia also agrees to it.

Latest from China.—By the arrival of the ship Wilhelmsburgh, on Saturday, the 15th inst., from Hong Kong, dates have been received up to January 27, about twenty days later from China, but they contain nothing of importance. An opinion is said to prevail that Shanghae would be retaken by the Imperialists.

Col. Marshall, late U. S. Minister, left China on the 26th of January.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 14th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Wade presented petition of German Benevolent Society of San Francisco, praying that German residents might receive benefits of State Marine Hospital.

Mr. Sprague from Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill ceding Mare Island to the United States, with amendment. (The amendment cedes the overflowed portions on the eastern shore of the Island to the United States, not provided for in the new bill, and retains to the State a concurrent jurisdiction.)

The amendment was concurred in, and the bill reported back to the Senate, and the bill was finally passed by vote of 17 to 6.

Mr. McFarland said that there was a bill on the table that he would like to have taken up. It was the bill to extend the time for one year more for the reclamation of fugitives from labor and slaves brought into this country prior to the admission of California into the Union. The time under the present act expires the day after to-morrow, and it was therefore necessary to take some action on the bill to-day. After some debate the bill was taken up.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported back an amendment, extending the time indefinitely, but the act to be only applicable to slaves brought into the country prior to the adoption of the constitution, which gave rise to some debate, in which Messrs. Wade, Crenshaw and Sprague participated. The amendment was lost by vote of 5 to 11.

HOUSE met,—Mr. Mandeville in the Chair.

Mr. Gordon presented petitions from residents of El Dorado and Calaveras counties, for the erection of a new county out of portions of each, to be called Washington.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to provide for District Libraries. Read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Sweasey introduced a bill, declaring the office of Judge of the Fourth (San Francisco,) Judicial District vacant.

Mr. Ewer introduced a bill to give Jurisdiction to the several District Courts of this State. Read a second time, referred to joint Judiciary Committee on the Practice Act.

Mr. Gordon gave notice of a bill to authorize accurate topographical surveys for a route for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Mandeville gave notice of a bill to declare the waters of the Stanislaus navigable.

THURSDAY, April 13th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

A message was received from the Assembly, stating that that body had passed sundry Senate and other bills among which latter were the following:

1. Assembly bill to amend an act to create the office of State Printer, rendering the office elective.

2. Assembly bill to submit the question of the removal of the county seat of El Dorado county to the voters thereof.

3. Assembly bill to amend an act concerning the pay of officers and members of the Legislature.

4. Assembly bill to provide for the payment of the expenditures against hostile Indians.

5. Assembly joint resolution relative to private land claims against the State of California.

6. Also, Senate bill to exempt firemen from militia and jury duty.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that he had approved joint resolutions relative to Mail Routes in the State of California.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a resolution changing the hour of meeting of the Senate from 11 A. M. to 10 A. M. Adopted.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill appropriating $5000 for the purchase of a State Library.

An act to amend the 7th section of the Charter of the City of San Jose, came up for consideration. The amendment is to the effect that the Council shall not have power to levy a tax exceeding one per cent. on the taxable property, except for Common School purposes, for the support of which they shall have power to levy an additional tax not to exceed one half of one per cent, except otherwise authorized by a majority of the legal voters.—The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Moore the bill for the formation of corporations for the establishment of Rural Cemeteries, was taken up.

Mr. Crenshaw.—I would inquire, have the objections which Mr. Mahony urged against the bill been removed? I examined the bill myself. I considered it by no means a dangerous bill. Several of the committee concurred with me on that point.

Mr. Hagar moved to recommit, with instructions to put the bill in shape.

Ruled out of order.

This bill which is general in its provisions for the establishment of Rural places of burial but framed with special reference to Lone Mountain Cemetery of San Francisco, was after some debate in which Mr. Mahony urged his objections to it. Laid on the table.

The tax on consigned goods came up for consideration, and was debated at considerable length.

HOUSE met,—Mr. McBraver introduced a bill to make Sacramento the permanent Capital of the State.

Mr. James introduced a bill to suppress gambling.

Mr. Van Cleif introduced a bill to provide for the selection of lands donated to the State by the United States for the support of Common Schools, etc. Read a second time and referred to Committee on Education.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the chair announced as a special order. The bill to establish and regulate Common Schools, which was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Which was discussed and amended at large.

After which the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House, asked to be discharged, and recommended its passage.

The committee was discharged, and the bill laid upon the table.

Mr. Griffith introduced a bill to provide for the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands of this State. Read a second time, referred to Committee on Public Lands.

FRIDAY, April 14th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hager from Judiciary Committee reported back several bills among which were

Senate bill to fix the sessions of the Supreme Court, with a substitute.

Also a bill requiring the Supreme Court to hold six sessions during the year.

Mr. Mahony introduced a bill to provide for the selection of jurors for the courts for the county of San Francisco.

Also, to amend an act to provide for the measurement of lumber. Referred to Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Moore gave notice of a bill to prevent the sale of the reversionary interest of the State in certain property in San Francisco.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the revenue bill.

HOUSE met,—Mr. Masser introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a wagon road from Shasta City to Weaverville. Read a second time and referred to Committee Roads and Highways.

Mr. Sweasey introduced a bill to prevent the monopoly of lands in this State. Read a second time and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Whipple presented a substitute entitled an act to provide for the survey of the northern boundary of this State. Read a second time.

A message was received from the Governor, approving of the following bills:

1. An act supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Benicia.

2. An act explanatory of an act to incorporate the city of Los Angeles.

3. An act incorporating the city of San Bernardino.

4. An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the county of Napa.

5. An act to authorize A. H. Murdoch and others to build a wharf at the town of Union, in Humboldt county.

6. An act to fund the Floating Debt of Sacramento county.

7. An act to incorporate Crescent City.

8. An act amendatory of an act respecting fugitives from labor, and slaves brought into this State prior to her admission into the Union.

A message was received from the Senate, giving notice of the passage of—

1. An act ceding Mare Island to the United States. Read a second time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A concurrent resolution granting four months' leave of absence to John R. McConnell, Attorney General of the State, which was after some discussion, passed. Ayes 35 Nays 32.

Mr. French moved to take up Senate concurrent resolution fixing the time of adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April. Carried.

A motion to insert the 15th of May. Carried.

The resolution so amended was then adopted.

SATURDAY, April 15th, 1854.

SENATE met, Senator Keene President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

No quorum being present the Sergeant-at-arms was dispatched after absentees.

Pending which, Mr. Crenshaw obtained leave to introduce a bill with the following title:

"An act to encourage the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Bay of San Francisco to the eastern line of this State, with branches thereto."

After an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of Mrs. Susan Bigler, the mother of the present Governors of California and Pennsylvania.

The news of whose death, at the advanced age of 74 years, was received by the last mail. Mr. Cofroth presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That as a tribute of respect to the deceased mother of the Governor of this State, the two Houses do now adjourn, which passed the House, and the Legislature accordingly adjourned.

MONDAY, April 17th, 1854.

SENATE met,—Mr. Keene President *pro tem* in the Chair.

Upon the roll being called, and no quorum being present, a call of the Senate was made.

Several Senators appeared and were fined $4 each. Journal read and approved.

Mr. Sprague introduced a bill, "An act concerning public ferries and toll bridges."

The bill provides that no person or company shall keep a public ferry or bridges, except by license from the Court of Sessions of the proper county; that the Court of Sessions shall have power to grant such license at rates not to exceed $100 or less than $5 per month, or less than six months or more than one year, that such ferry or bridge shall not be allowed except on public land, the land of the petitioners, or of those not opposed to the measure; that if another ferry or toll bridge shall be established within ten miles of a toll bridge or ferry already in operation and licensed, that notice of the same shall be given to the proprietors already established, and they shall obtain their license from the same Court where the first license was obtained. If any toll bridge keeper or keeper of a ferry shall refuse to pass any person with all reasonable dispatch he may be fined by the Court of Sessions not more than $100, to be paid the County Treasurer for county purposes. Bill read and 240 copies ordered printed.

After some further business it being found impossible to secure a quorum the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE met, Mr. Mandeville in the Chair.

Mr. Letcher introduced a bill to incorporate the State Agricultural Society, which was read the second time and referred to Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McKinney—"An act concerning gaming"—to authorize the recovery of all moneys lost at any game of chance, by suit brought in any Court of competent jurisdiction in this State. Read a second time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

These resolutions were after considerable discussion recommitted.

The House went into the consideration of the special order of the day.

Assembly Bill No. 62—To amend an act to divide the State into Counties.

[The bill provides for the permanent boundary lines of Sacramento, Calaveras, El Dorado and Placer counties. The special object of the bill is, that there is a district of country between El Dorado and Calaveras counties where the inhabitants have refused to pay taxes to either county, which elicited a warm discussion between the delegations from the two counties interested, each claiming the disputed territory; the citizens of which are applying for the creation of a new county, to be called Washington.]

A message was received from the Governor, calling attention of the Legislature to the swamp and overflowed lands in this State. The Governor estimates the swamp lands in this State at upwards of twelve million acres, and recommends that the agents of the State be authorized to locate and provide for the disposal of the same.

Upon motion of Mr. Griffith, the message was referred to a special committee of three, with instructions to report a bill in accordance therewith. Messrs. Griffith, James and Hastings were appointed on the committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Bradford, Assembly bill No. 118, "To provide for the election of representatives in Congress," was taken up.

Mr. Conness moved to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Bradford moved to make it the special order for Friday next which was adopted.

TUESDAY, April 18th, 1854.

SENATE met,—Prayer by Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. Keene offered the following which was made the special order for the next day.

Resolved, That the new Senators elected from the 18th Senatorial district shall determine among themselves which one shall hold the short term. The Senators elected from the 15th district, and the Senators elected from the 19th, shall, in like manner determine which member of each delegation shall hold the short term. And the Senators elected from the 1st and 20th districts, shall also determine by lot which one of their number shall hold the short term, and in every case where there is a vacancy, or where the member is absent, or refuses to draw or comply with the provisions of this resolution, then the President of the Senate shall draw for him.

Senate Joint Resolution came back from the Assembly with an amendment, making the time of the Legislature to adjourn *sine die* to take place on the 15th of May.

On motion the Senate concurred in the amendment.

Assembly bill, an act to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature and salaries of officers.

Which was considered some time in committee of the whole.

The bill which provides that the Governor should have a salary of $6000.

Was after considerable discussion indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill—act to prevent the State from disposing of her remaining interest to certain property in San Francisco. Referred to Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

HOUSE met,—Mr. Mandeville in the Chair. Petitions presented.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Stowe, to amend an act to regulate proceedings in civil cases. (The object of the bill is to modify the attachment law of this State.) Read a second time and referred to Joint Judiciary Committee.

Also a bill, to authorize J. R. Beals and others to build a bridge across the Pajaro river. Read a second time and referred to Committee on Roads.

Bill to provide for the protection of foreigners, and to define their liabilities and privileges. Taken up and the following substitute passed.

No person not a citizen, nor having applied for citizenship, shall be allowed to take gold from the mines, unless upon paying the foreign miners' tax; Californians excepted.

Bill to establish and regulate Common Schools, was taken up and after some discussion passed by vote of 44 to 10.

The bill organizing the militia, was after a lengthy discussion passed by the House.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1854.

SENATE met,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Keene introduced the following bill—An act to provide for the disposal of the 500,000 acres of land granted to this State by the United States.—Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

The concurrent resolution passed by the House in relation to circulars sent to the Members, were after some debate indefinitely postponed.

The Nebraska resolutions after some debate, and amendment were passed.

HOUSE met.—Mr. Mandeville in the Chair.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Dawley, to take possession and dispose of the water front of San Francisco. The bill provides that the front shall not be extended more than 800 feet—seven slips to be left open.

The Senate bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of Eugene Casserly State Printer was after considerable discussion, negatived by vote of Ayes 21, Nays 3[illegible].

BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—"Lord, bless and preserve my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort to him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, and a meet helper for him in all the accidents and chances of the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all the sweetness of charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness and unreasonableness and unseasonableness of passion and humor, and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever."

Who cannot keep his own secret ought not to complain if another tells it.

Special Notices.

City Tract Society.—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held next Monday evening, April 24th, 1854, at the Stockton St. Presbyterian Church, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The Officers, Tract Distributors and friends of the cause are particularly requested to attend.

WM. R. WADSWORTH,
San Francisco, April 20, 1854. *Secretary.*

Lyon's Kathairon.—For Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and Grey Heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years: A. J. COURTWRIGHT, 76 Bond St., N. Y. The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache and all Cutaneous Diseases. For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Try it. PARK & WHITE, San Francisco, Sole Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. a21

In calling attention to Dr. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with Scrofulous and other disorders, originating in hereditary taint or from impurity of the blood. We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, alone.

It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and the "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

☞ See advertisement, in another column.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. S. B. Bell, at Oakland city, April 12th, Mr. Andrew Forbes to Miss Lucretia Horner, all of Alameda county.

In this city, April 12th, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. James E. Dewey to Miss Mary Leicester, both of this city.

In this city, April 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. David Pomeroy to Miss Sarah Loane, both of this city.

On the 3d inst., on Railroad Hill, Mr. Henry Henderson, of the Junction House, Sierra county, to Miss Louisa Jane Pisno, of Newark, N. J.

In this city, April 15th, by Judge Shepheard, Mr. Henry Rosenbaum to Mrs. E. Smith, all of this city.

At San Jose, on the 13th inst., Mr. Levi Goodrich to Miss Juliet Peck, all of San Jose.

In this city, April 13th, Mr. Henry D. Stevens to Miss Mary L. Rauschert, all of this city.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. John Ingoldsby, Mr. George R. Underwood to Miss Kate Fagin, all of this city.

In this city, 16th inst., by Judge Heard, Horace Smith, Esq., to Miss Emma L. Hardy, daughter of Capt. J. P. Hardy, of this city.

In Stockton, 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Saxton, Mr. Samuel Payne to Miss Matilda E. Reed.

In New York, March 9th, Mr. J. Henry Coghill, of this city, to Mary, daughter of James H. Mulford, Esq., of New York city.

DEATHS.

In this city, April 13th, Julia, wife of Joseph Shannon, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

In this city, 14th inst., Charlotte, wife of Mr. Joseph Kendall.

At Shaw's Flat, April 11th, Mr. Obed Allen, recently from Smithfield, Somerset county, Me.

At Mokelumne Hill, 11th inst., Mr. William Clark of Monroe county, Ohio.

In Coloma, on the 13th April, Mr. Richard Williams, aged 3[illegible] years, formerly of Pike county, Ill.

In Honolulu, on the 23d of March, Mr. Orson F. Jepson, aged 26 years, formerly of Missouri, but latterly of California.

In Sing Sing, New York, on the 18th of March, Mr. James Mills, aged 37 years, formerly a resident of Sacramento and a member of the Banking House of D. O. Mills & Co.

MARKET.

Since our last issue an active business has been done in the provision line at enhanced rates. Sales have been large, partly to speculators, partly on Eastern orders, partly to jobbers. Within the past week we have had an arrival of three clipper ships and the market seems to have lost its stability and trade has become quiet and dormant.

Holders of goods do not display quite so much firmness as they did a few days ago, and the indications are that prices will gradually recede for some days to come. The large accessions made to our stocks during the past day or two would, however, account for a disposition to realize, which would naturally weaken the market.

The Board of Trustees of the California Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. upon their Capital stock, payable on the 20th instant, at the office of the company.

FLOUR.—A sale of 500 bbls outside brands, in good condition, is reported on private terms; 200 bbls Haxall, as is, at $11; 800 qr sacks Eureka Mills, at $11 50.

PROVISIONS.—We observe rather less firmness in most descriptions. The receipts during the past twenty four hours have been large. We note sales of 250 bbls. Mess Pork, ex Golden Fleece, at $23 50; 125 hf bbls do., ex Polynesia, at $13 50; 125 half bbls. Clear do., by the same vessel, at $14 50. A sale of 200 bbls. Mess is reported, at $23; 156 casks and tierces Hams, ordinary, sold in two lots, on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Extra Clear Bacon, in two lots, also on private terms; 17,000 lbs. do., at 15¢, not strictly first quality; 25 firkins Thomas Hope's Butter sold at 3[illegible]; 50 firkins do., at 32¢; 200 kegs choice, at 34¢; [illegible] firkins do.; 50 firkins ordinary, at 26¢; 30 cases Cheese in tin, at 25¢, reported.

SUGAR.—200 hf bbls. Crushed sold at about 15¢; 50 bbls. at 14¢; 50,000 lbs China No. 1 at 8¢.

POULTRY.—25 doz. Chickens sold at $16; 25 do. Turkeys on private terms.

RICE.—80,000 lbs. China No. 1, sold at 4¢; 500 bbls. Carolina, at the same rate.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.—155 dozen half-gallon Pickles sold at $5 37@$5 75. About 2200 dozen fresh Peaches, Apples, Quinces, &c., at $5 75@$7 50.

CODFISH.—Sales at 5¢ per pound, at 6¢; 100 cases do. at 6¢.

SOAP.—100 boxes Chemical Olive, sold at 11¢; 50 do. Colgate's Pale, on private terms.

TOBACCO.—40 cases ordinary sold at 26¢; 100 do. smoking, on private terms.

SHOVELS.—100 dozen Rowland's L. H. sold at $16 50 dozen; Hold's do., at $14.

FIGS.—2000 lbs. sold at 17¢.

CANDLES.—1,000 boxes Adamantine, sold in lots, at 25@30.

BARLEY.—Some 5000 bags have been taken at the average rate of 2¢.

CLARET.—[illegible] cases sold at $3 50.

FLOUR—Gallego & Haxall, $15@11 per bbl. Domestic and Chile $9@10.

BARLEY—Large sales 2½@2¾.

OATS—[illegible] ⅓. Eastern, 2¢.

WHEAT—[illegible] Seed wheat [illegible]

HOPS—26¢ per lb.

PORK—Clear $28—Mess $25 50 $24 per bbl.

HAMS—[illegible]

CHEESE—22@25¢

LARD—In tins 18@25¢—Kegs 16¢

BUTTER—A strictly prime article of Goshen 36@38¢; ordinary 15¢.

RICE—Carolina 8¢ lb. China 4¢ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed 15¢; No. 1 China 8¢—Sandwich Islands, 7¢ lb.

SYRUP—Stuart's and East Boston 80¢

GUNNY BAGS—15@18.

SHOT—$2 per bag, 100 bags at $2

SALERATUS—10¢ lb.

DRIED APPLES—12¢ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—(Chile) 12¢ lb.

SOAP—Excelsior 2[illegible] Hill's & Colgate's 12¢ lb.

STARCH—10@15¢ lb.

MACKEREL—[illegible]

BRICKS—$9@$10

LIME—$5 per bbl.

CEMENT—$4 per bbl. Rosendale $[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible] per lb.

AMES—L. H. R. P. SHOVELS $16 per doz.

ROWLANDS—do. do. $12 per doz.

NAILS—$5 per keg—stock very heavy.

EGGS—Fresh $1 per doz. BOSTON EGGS 27¢ per doz.

RAISINS—Layer are jobbing at $5, and Bunch at $4 per box. The supply is light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Of the best and most desirable styles are at and charge—other styles 15 @ 25 per cent less than Eastern cost.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS
VELVET, TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES, SHADE MUSLIN, GILT CORNICES, CURTAIN BANDS &c., &c.
No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.
A. C. MESSERVE, San Francisco. J. J. MESSERVE, N. York.
The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ap7 tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS for receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
Direct from New York, by
EVERY CLIPPER,
AS WELL AS BY
Express, via the Isthmus,
And having just received a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
Of every kind of Goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the OREGON and SANDWICH ISLAND MARKETS to our Stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any House on the Pacific Coast.
HOTEL KEEPERS
AND
STEAMBOAT OWNERS
Will find every article suited to their wants in our Stock, and at reduced prices.
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
ap14 3m Corner of Front and Sacramento sts.

REMOVAL.—DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST, has removed from 172 Washington Street, to his old location, No. 136 Montgomery street, Battelle's Building, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. ap21-3m

12,000 FRESH GRAPE VINES, just received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale at the lowest market rates by W. B. PEAKE,
feb7 tf No. 7 Washington Street.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.
THE SPRING SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate Institute, at Benicia, California, will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854, and continue 22 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. nov24-tf

CHINESE AND ENGLISH BOOKS.
A FEW valuable Chinese and English Books, just received by Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, and for sale at the Bookstore of LeCount & Strong. They will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any ordering soon, at the following prices:

Chinese and English Dictionary	$8 00
Easy Lessons in Chinese	5 00
Phrases in Chinese and English	4 00
Fall Map of China on Rollers	4 00
Fall Map of China, pocket form	2 50
Treaty of Peace with U. S. in both languages	1 50
Commercial Guide	4 00
Full set Chinese Repository, 20 vols.	90 00

The last is invaluable for authentic information on all subjects connected with China. jan 6-tf

New Advertisements.

DR. GUYSOTT'S
IMPROVED EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

The Best Female Medicine known. Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, and General Gloomy State of Mind, are Cured by DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, which gives Immediate Relief, by Renewing the Fountain of Health and Strength, the BLOOD. It Neutralizes Bad Humors, Stops Unnatural Secretions, and gives Healthy Action to all the Vital Powers.

Let all who wish to purge the Blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and to prepare the system to resist summer epidemics, resort now to GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, which is proving itself an antidote for many of the most malignant diseases that flesh is heir to, and they never will be disappointed; for in this remedy the public faith has never wavered—never can waver; for it is founded on experience, just as their want of faith in other and spurious compounds is also founded on experience. They fly from mineral nostrums to seek hope, life and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy, therefore, however broken down in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies only in GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and persuade him for his life's sake to try it, and we have no hesitation in the predicting his speedy restoration to health.

SCROFULA.—It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, whether we look to the obscurity of its origin, its insidious progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country, and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in "*Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*," which is proving itself a Specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula.

A Cure of Scrofula in a case of Thirty Years Standing.—Read the statement of Geo. W. Jennings, a respectable merchant in Holland, Wabash county Indiana.

HOLLAND, Ind. April 12, 1853.

JOHN D. PARK—Dear Sir: *It is now two years since my wife was cured.* She has been afflicted *from her childhood with Scrofula*, the disease making its appearance on different parts of her body, limbs and face, confining her to her bed for weeks at a time. Her family procured for her the advice of the first physicians in New Jersey, also in Indiana, without her receiving any permanent benefit. The disease continued slowly to advance, insidiously sapping the foundation of her life—having formed several large running ulcers which were continually enlarging and discharging offensive matter penetrating to the very bones and tangrening them.

Three years since, she commenced using *Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*, which has entirely *healed all of her ulcers*, and up to the present time, she enjoys perfect good health and spirits, which we believe to be solely through the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. The use of Mercury never having been permitted in her family, the disease could not have been caused by that medicine. Several of my neighbors are now using "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," with the most flattering success. Thankful for what this medicine has done for us, I give you the above statement, hoping to induce others to try the medicine and be benefitted.

Yours truly, GEO. W. JENNINGS.

None genuine without the signature of S. F. Bennet on the wrapper.

Sold by PARK & WHITE, San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Also for Sale by STORY REDDINGTON & CO., HENRY JOHNSON & CO., KEITH, HAZZARD & CO., L. A. BABCOCK & CO., SAMUEL ADAMS and Dr. A. F. McCLURE, San Francisco. Also by Dr. E. H. McDONALD, 135 J. st., Sacramento and by all the principal druggists throughout the State.

Orders by mail requesting an Agency, accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention.
apl. 21. tf

Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious Remedy ever discovered for

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

☞ BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS!

As there are quite a number of *Counterfeit* articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good, to *Caution* all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the *Signature* before Buying. The Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has a fac-simile of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford, & Park on an finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore, be cautious, as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."

Sold by PARK AND WHITE, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:

Story Reddington & Co., San Francisco.
Henry Johnson & Co.
Keith, Hazzard & Co.
Lattin Cole
F. A. Babcock & Co.
Samuel Adams
J. Parslow
E. H. Stoddard
Henry Julien
John O'Brien

And by Dr. R. H. McDonald, Sacramento. Also by Druggists generally throughout the State. Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention. apl21 tf

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day.

We speak in praise of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obstinate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

The genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market, and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.
LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signatures of "H. Wistar, M. D." This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

Agents for California, **BENJ. B. THAYER & CO.**
127 Montgomery St. between Sacramento and Commercial,
ap14 3m San Francisco.

Ex Lightfoot, and other Arrivals.
JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of desirable CLOTHING, to which the attention of the trade is solicited, comprising—
4,000 pair Cottonnade Pants;
2,000 pair Denim Overalls;
5,000 pair Cadet, Oxford and blk mixt Satinett Pants;
2,400 pair Fancy Satinett Pants;
2,000 pair Fancy Cassimere Pants;
150 dozen Grey Flannel Over-Shirts;
200 dozen Blue and Red Flannel Over-Shirts;
200 dozen Pink, Cotton and Regatta Shirts;
100 dozen Linen Check Shirts;
100 dozen Striped and Fancy Calico Shirts;
200 dozen Flannel and Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers;
200 dozen Hickory Shirts;
Boots, Brogans, Patent Leather Ties and Hats, by the case;
Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Collars, &c., &c.
Also,—A complete assortment of FINE CLOTHING by steamer "Brother Jonathan."
For sale at the lowest market rates, by
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a7 2m 169 Clay Street

STEAMER BROTHER JONATHAN.
Johnson & Canfield,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY THE ABOVE STEAMER a large assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which in fineness and texture, styles and workmanship cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of—
"Banican's" super extra Blk Fig'd Cass. Pants;
"Simoni's" super extra Blk Doeskin Pants;
Super Army and Navy Blue Doeskin Pants;
Super Col'd and Fancy Doeskin Pants;
Super Fancy Cass. (new styles) Pants;
Frock, Dress, Sack and Overcoats—of every quality and style;
White Marseilles Vests—single and double breasted;
Also—A lot of Extra Size Pants, Blk and Col'd;
A superior assortment of Furnishing Goods.
For sale, at extremely low prices, by
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a7 1m 169 Clay Street

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master: Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master: Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master: Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.
The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning, leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.
The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.
☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President,
mar10 3m H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.
A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale, by
GEO. DIETZ & CO.,
Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts.
BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.
sept. 23, 1853. tf

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.
1000 Isabella Grape Vines.
500 Catawba Grape Vines.
The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, *Croton Point*, New York.
These Vines are all three years old.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay st., up stairs.

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.
100 Moss Rose Bushes—9 varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—10 varieties.
59 Camelia Japonica—three years old—20 varieties will flower this season.
The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853-1m corner Clay, office up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Fanning Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons, Harness, Grindstones and Frames, Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior. Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs superior. Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh. Marrowfat Peas—Early Charlton Peas. Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet. Hops—First sort. Baskets—4, 3, 2 and 1 bushel each. Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets. Sausage Cutters and Stuffers. Sugar Mills. Straw Cutters. Rice and Coffee Huller and Cleaner. Ox Carts.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec. 9, 1853. 3m (Up stairs) 94 Battery street, corner of Clay st.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE
WAREHOUSE
No. 94 BATTERY STREET.
OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels. Red Free Stone, etc.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.
FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.
Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.
Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.
Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.
Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et rivez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.
Se estregua la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en un la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.
1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m San Francisco.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. | C. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Merchandise, and Ship Brokers.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVE REMOVED TO No. 133 FRONT STREET, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.
CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.
Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.
Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.
Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. oct6 4m

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR
Premium Domestic Flour.
San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.
MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, to the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of scoured and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After deciding the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E;" that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent,) was "F;" and that "C," represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G" represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A," represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committee.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.
The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. (dec 24 tf HORNER & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

$50,000
WORTH OF
FURNITURE,
NOW OPENING AT
HOWES & CO.,
180 MONTGOMERY STREET.
BEING the large and desirable stock of Furniture shipped to Mendalls Silver & Co., of this city, which we have purchased of the original shippers, at
Fifty per Cent. Less than Cost.
Consequently we are now prepared to offer at wholesale or retail, to dealers, families, hotel keepers and others, our immense stock at the lowest rates for cash. The above stock comprises in part the following articles:
Parlor Sets, in blue, green, and crimson Plush, also in brocatelle.
200 Sofas, in Mahogany and Black Walnut, of every description, from $30 upwards;
200 Bureaus, Marble tops and plain, from $25 upward;
50 Chamber Sets, painted, from $60 upwards;
Wardrobes, Mahogany and painted, from $16 upwards;
Secretaries and Bachelors Desks, from $35 upwards;
Tables, Centre and Card, Marble and Mahogany tops, from $10 upwards; Dining, reading, toilet, &c., from $2 50 upwards;
Chairs, Parlor, from $5 each, upwards;
Rockers, Mahogany and black walnut, cane and wood seat;
100 dozen Baltimore cane chairs;
100 doz Baltimore wood chairs;
590 doz. all other styles of chairs;
Mattresses, Hair, moss, felt and cotton;
Feathers, in sacks—also feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.
Bedsteads, Mahogany, black walnut and maple;
Office Chairs, Wood and cane;
Office Desks and lawyer's tables;
Wood Settees, Settee cradles, washstands, enclosed sinks, marble top washstands, marble top and plain side boards;
Mirrors, Gilt, mahogany and black walnut;
ALSO
A large variety of Children's Chairs, Counterpanes, Bed spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.
Purchasers can rely upon finding at our Warerooms, every article advertised above, and at prices which we guarantee shall be as low for the same quality of goods, as at any other establishment in the city.
HOWES & CO
Remember the No.— 180 *MONTGOMERY ST.*
jan 5 1854-tf

RAILROAD BAKERY,
COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,
48 Long Wharf,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.
IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a
Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,
Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.
BREAKFAST ROLLS,
Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.
BUCKWHEAT CAKES,
Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.
The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c,
Call and judge for yourselves.
mi6 tf MALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.

Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

LECOUNT & STRONG,
NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Messrs L. & S.'s wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and country, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.
Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. le24

COOKE, KENNY & CO.
HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, will compare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.
We have established in connection with the above, a complete Lithographic, Steel and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing establishment. Every description of Engraving and Printing done, which we propose to do at as moderate rates as can be afforded. COOKE, KENNY & CO.,
Stationers Hall, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts.
San Francisco, August 26th, 1853.

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO
ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.
ALL Moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued at rates, and every attention paid to the Assaying or Testing of all kinds of Ores.
Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance. Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at sight upon time.
jan 6-tf

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH REVIEW (Tory.)
The present state of Europe affairs renders these publications unusually interesting. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written new items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that they must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

For any one of the four Reviews	[illegible]
For any two of the four Reviews	[illegible]
For any three of the four Reviews	[illegible]
For all four of the Reviews	[illegible]
For Blackwood's Magazine	[illegible]
For Blackwood's and three Reviews	[illegible]
For Blackwood's and four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.
POSTAGE.
When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood's," and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publisher.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
feb6 tf 54 Gold Street, New York.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
168 Montgomery Street.
HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jandon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thompson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c., &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c.—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Parley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition); Morse's North American Atlas, &c., &c.
History—Willard's series, Willson's, Frost's, Parley's, Pinnock's series, Grimshaw's, &c.
Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain's, Youman.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cutter's, &c.
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's, Botany for beginners, &c.
Astronomy—Gray's, Mattison's Geog. of the Heavens, &c.
Speakers—Sargent's Standard, Northend's, Zachos', Lovell's U. S., Little American Speaker, &c.
Dictionaries—Webster's series, Walker's, Cobb's, Walker's, Worcester's, Johnson's, Miniature, Lexicons, &c.
Copy Books—Fulton and Eastman's, New York, Jones', Jewett's, Foster's, &c.
Book-Keeping—Crittenden's, Fulton and Eastman's, Jones', Marsh's, Duff's, McGregor's, Harris's, Colt's, Ross, and Bradbury's.
Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY.
Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping, such as Straw, Manilla, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Band, embossed, colored; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol Board, &c., Tissue, Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board; Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—500 M. super wove and laid buff, blue laid and wove, white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires, full and half bound, all sizes and styles—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz. Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Leiber's, &c. 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use; do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Baskin's; Quills, Wafers, Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, Fancy and motto Wafers, Fancy Cards, Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, Tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c.
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS.
Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c., Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.
CLASSICS.
Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary, Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c., &c.
Law, Medical and Theological Works.
A large assortment; Bush's and Barnes' Notes, Clark's Commentary, &c.
By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house.
PIONEER BOOKSTORE,
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 168 Montgomery street.

UNION BOOK STORE.
J. E. ALLEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY
And agents for the Book Publications of the
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
No. 118 Clay Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONERY,
SCHOOL, Music, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Comprising the works of all the standard Authors. Anthon's Classical Series, Bohn's Classical and Standard Library, Appleton's Popular do., Harper's Family and Parlor Cabinet do., Abbott's Histories, &c.
Bibles, Religious Encyclopedias, Sunday school and Hymn Books of all kinds. Also
A variety of Spanish, French, German, Italian and Chinese Publications. mar13

MORMON
LABOR SAVING SOAP.
A FEW OF ITS MANY RECOMMENDATIONS.
1st. Their Preparation is free from all deleterious qualities, and perfectly harmless in every particular. Its use will not injure the skin, or the most delicate fabrics.
2d. It saves labor; almost entirely superseding the necessity of rubbing or pounding. A washing ordinarily requiring a day, may easily be completed in one or two hours, and with about one third of the water commonly used with other Soap.
3d. Flannels and Colored Stuffs can be washed with the ease of Cotton or Linen, without fulling or shrinking, and the color restored to its original brilliancy.
4th. It will instantly remove grease or dirt from paint, without the use of any water whatever; protecting windows, doors, ceilings, carpets and furniture from soils or stops.
5th. It supersedes the use of all polishing powders, by instantly imparting a brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, steel, tin, copper or brass.
6th. It is far superior to all other preparations for the Toilet. For cleaning, softening or healing the skin it is unequalled. It is also an effective and most excellent Dentifrice, cleansing the Gums, whitening and preserving the Teeth.
7th. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or laundry.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
In proportion to three gallons of boiling water, add one gallon of Soap. When completely dissolved, pour it over the clothes, saturating them thoroughly. Let the clothes soak one or two hours, or if convenient, over night. Rub slightly on a washboard or with the hands; then rinse in two waters, and the clothes are ready for the line.
N. B. This Soap can be used with great advantage in any labor saving Washing Machine, which will obviate the necessity of rubbing by hand altogether, and is far more economical than any other preparation.
Purchase a small quantity and give it a fair trial. If not found as recommended, the money will be refunded.
For sale at Folsom & Co., cor. Broadway and Powell sts.; Bartlett & Wadsworth, cor. Powell and Pacific sts.; Hall & Graves, Stockton st, between Broadway and Pacific sts.; Knowlton & Co., cor. Stockton and Sacramento sts.; Backley & Co., Clay st., off the Plaza; Tucker & Co., cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.; H. Hoag, No. 42 First st.; and at most of the principle Family Groceries throughout the city.
Also at their Manufactory on Stockton street, opposite the State Marine Hospital. JACKSON & CO. Agents.
San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1854.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE
RESIDENCES
In and adjoining San Francisco.
FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—
First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.
Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.
Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.
Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.
Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more. I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.
Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years; but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.
The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if its termini is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.
FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and every thing would be more satisfactory because you would know when your land-lord would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you to either sold or mortgaged your premises.
As proprietor of these premises, I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements, I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.
These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.
Further particulars can be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.
In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.
Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 3d floor, No. 2.
JOHN M. HORNER.
December 23, 1853. [tf]

ST. MARY'S HALL:
The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.
A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a home for delicate children, affectionate sisters, and high minded mothers.
Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of children. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.
Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from which it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.
We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.
JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1853.
Course of Instruction.
The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.
JUNIOR CLASS—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.
MIDDLE CLASS—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.
SENIOR CLASS—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.
The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July, at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.
Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.
Regulations.
All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.
Expenses, etc.

Charge per session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance	$600 00
Parents sending two daughters, for each	500 00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending and Stationery.)	
Entrance Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.)	$30 00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents:	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	25 00
Drawing, per Quarter	15 00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	15 00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, one towels, six changes, (the rest of clothing in proportion,) a hat, combs, work-box, brushes, &c.
No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses, unless sum to meet such expenses be deposited.
No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.
For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco.
d9 1m is

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE
THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!
Situated on Montgomery Street,
Next Door South of the Banking House of Burgoyne & Co.
IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Every attention given to visitors of the Baths. In the
SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON
The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.
Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Mark.
San Francisco, April 14th.

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.
GODDARD & CO.,
E. E. GODDARD. EDWARD WIARD. JOHN BOONE.
Foundry on First Street, between Mission and Howard.
MESSRS. GODDARD & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have made this business connection, and bought of Messrs. HINCKLEY & CO. the well-known
PACIFIC FOUNDRY,
for the purpose of carrying on the *Foundry and Machine* business in all its various branches.
Particular attention will be given to making
Flour Mill, Saw Mill and Quartz Mill work.
Mr. Goddard and Mr. Wiard having had several years experience in that business, enables them to construct machinery on the most approved plan.
All kinds of **House Castings, Range Castings**, and **Machinery Castings** executed at short notice on terms as favorable as at any other establishment.
GODDARD & CO.
San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1853

Reminiscences of a Farmer's Daughter.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

The old farm-house on the hill, how well I remember it, for I am a genuine farmer's daughter as I told you, and "my experience" is not at all an imaginary one. We lived away out of the village, were surrounded by farm-houses; and our only neighbors were farmers, therefore I have a right to say I know something about them, and how they live. But I cannot say they were all to my taste, or that they all had the refinement and cultivation which I think it should be the aim of every class of people to possess; yet I do know that in more than one family, there grew up sons and daughters, with all the strength of character which is the pride of our country; and not only with refinement, but elegance of manners such as I have rarely seen surpassed in any circle in city or country.

It was in my earliest childhood that I used to see it, the old farm-house, but I should never forget, were I to live a thousand years, the lady who presided there; her gentleness, her dignity, her loving kindness, and her lady-like deportment—which would be called in courtly circles high-bred. I remember how sweetly she reproved little children if they were rude, so indelibly impressing upon their minds the importance of politeness even in their play, and the possibility of uniting freedom and joyousness with gentleness, that I do not think any who were brought within the sphere of her influence could fail to be nobler and better all the way through life.

She was one of those women whose "price is above rubies;" who "saw well to the ways of her household," and emphatically exemplified that the better educated and more highly cultivated a woman is, the better she is fitted for all the duties of wife, and mother, and housekeeper. There is no more false and injurious notion, that education is only necessary for those who are to depend upon it for the means of livelihood. We hear it often remarked of a son, "He is to be a farmer or mechanic, and therefore may leave school early, as 'learning' is not necessary to his success;" and of a daughter, "She is to be married, and aspires no higher than to be a farmer's or a mechanic's wife, and therefore can do without book-knowledge." Yet it is true that if a man is to plant corn, mow grass, and "fodder cattle" all his life, he can do it better, and be happier whilst doing it, if he has learned to do it scientifically, and has abundance of food for thought while so employed. I could bring a thousand instances to prove that the most cultivated women are the best housekeepers; for no woman can be a thoroughly good housekeeper who is not systematic; no woman can sweep and dust a room well who does not do it systematically—or "do a baking," or washing, or practice economy; and the more thorough her education, the better she will be able to plan; and the more pleasant things she has to think about, the happier she will be at her toil; and thus more expertly and satisfactorily will it be performed.

The most intelligent woman I ever met, was one whose whole life was spent in the most severe and wearing toil; and never any where else did I see a house in such "apple-pie order," or eat such delicious bread, or meats cooked in such perfection, and all the economy and arrangements of housekeeping so thoroughly performed. There was never a day, even during "butchering week," or "sap-making," that she did not find, or make time to read, at least a page; and neither souse, nor sausages, nor soap, ever suffered on account of her love of reading.

But I must not forget the old farm-house and its presiding genius. It has become a proverb that the women of farmers' households lead a more toilsome and drudgery kind of life than the men, and I think this is true. One reason has ever been, that so little attention has been paid to convenience in the construction of those parts of the house where they must spend most of their time, and where their labor must be performed; and another is that the husbands and fathers have so little idea of the true nature of a woman's toil. It seems to them *light work* to run round a cooking-stove, and sweep, and dust, and take care of children, while on the contrary it is infinitely more exhausting to mind and body than the labor of the field. Many and many a farmer do I know, who thinks his wife may perform all the labor of the household—the cooking, cleaning, butter-making, and cheese pressing—which obliges her to rise early and sit up late, and never rest, and all because it costs so much to "hire a girl." But I could never see why it is not as reasonable to expect one man to do all the sowing, planting and plowing, the mowing, reaping or threshing, because it costs half the products of the farm to pay the "hired man." I suppose they would answer that the seeds would not be in the ground in the season to spring up and bear fruit, and the grass would never become hay, and the grain would be spoiled before it could be cradled by one person. This is unanswerable; but because the wife does not spoil and become utterly useless in one season, it is not the less certain that she does not spoil by such usage; and the children are spoiled, in the first place by her over-working when she needs rest and the kindest attention, and in the next place by neglect, because the mother has not time to devote to them. They are cross and fretful, when a little attention to their physical health and habits would keep them always well and pleasant.

Now the quiet, dignified lady in the old farm-house, was just such a farmer's wife. The house was an old castle of a thing, very well for some lord or duke who could afford to keep a train of servants, but not at all suited to the wants of a republican family in a republican land, where republican tastes should prevail, whether they do or not. The China closet was in the parlor, according to the custom in a multitude of just such houses that I have seen, for what reason I never could divine, unless because all the *best things* must of course be in the parlor, and to reach it from the kitchen, one must go at least a Sabbath day's journey. The dining-room was half way between; the milk-rorm down cellar, and the cheese-room out doors! To prepare one meal, a woman must necessarily walk miles, and to do the work of a day was worse than a pedestrian tour to Mexico. I will tell you some day how she did it, and what was the secret of her success.—*American Agriculturist.*

VALUE OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of [illegible]. No office should be regarded [illegible] respect. The first minds in a [illegible] should be encouraged to assume [illegible]. Parents should do all impover[illegible]

Live for a Purpose.

Perhaps the secret of all success in life, of all greatness, nay, even of human happiness itself, is to live for a purpose. The man of aimless objects, however rich he may be, however blessed with health, however favored in domestic relations, however generally liked, rarely enjoys existence.—Nature seems, in fact, to avenge herself on him for his want of purpose in life.

There are many persons, always busy, who yet have no great purpose in view.—They fritter away their energies on a hundred objects; never accomplishing anything, because never giving their undivided attention to any one thing. They are like butterflies that flit from spot to spot, never gaining wealth, while the ant, that steadily adheres to a certain circuit around its hole, gradually lays up stores for winter.—Such persons are doomed to be dissatisfied in the end, even if they are not sooner, for they will find that, in the race of life, they have been passed by all who had a purpose. It is not only the positive drones, therefore, but the *busy-idle*, if we may coin a phrase for the occasion, that make a blunder of life for want of a purpose.

It is always the boy, who has a purpose, that becomes distinguished at school or college. He makes up his mind to succeed in some particular branch, or branches of knowledge; he concentrates all his energies to win the goal; and he generally triumphs, even over classmates of greater ability.—So in adult life, the man who sticks to his pursuit, nay, devotes his whole soul to it, is the man who prospers. Few persons ever succeed, who shift from one thing to another, or who give only a divided attention to business. It is having a definite purpose, and keeping, so to speak, the winning post always before the view, that carries man triumphantly over the race-course of life.—No man ever became great without having done this. Newton put his entire intellect into mathematics. Milton devoted his life to preparation for writing Paradise Lost. Sir Humphry Davy gave himself to chemistry, as he has said, as to a mistress.—Blackstone, abandoning poetry, concentrated on law. The younger Pitt, from his very childhood, trained himself to be a great debater, that he might become Prime Minister. We might multiply examples. But these are sufficient to establish our point, and show that without a purpose, no man ever became great.

Defence of Russia.

The war of Europe against Russia, if carried out, must produce immense changes in the face of that empire, and the use of steam in the Baltic and Black seas, thoroughly test the virtues of that power in naval warfare. Russia presents to Europe a front of two thousand miles, in a half circle, resting with her right on the Baltic, at St. Petersburg; her centre advanced into central Europe, at Warsaw, and her left supported by the Black Sea. The Vistula running from the Carpathian mountains to the Baltic; those mountains from Cracow to Kalafat, and the Danube from that city to the Black Sea, form a stupendous line of defence. To defend this whole line Russia has a force of 600,000 men; composed of six *Corps d'arme* with guards and veterans. Opposed to her she has, from the Baltic Sea to the mountains

Prussia 530,000, Saxony 13,000, Bavaria 35,800, making 578,800; the Austrian army 651,000, and the Turkish 200,000, making 1,429,800 troops, on the outside of a half circle, which Russia can defend with 600,000 men at the utmost. In addition to these, the English and French, operating on both flanks, that is to say, on the Black and Baltic Seas, with immense steam fleets, can rapidly concentrate forces at any desired point. Napoleon invaded Russia by penetrating on one line of operation, with 500,000 men, into her interior, and the climate destroyed him. Around the head of the advancing column the whole Russian force, about 200,000 men, vainly clustered; they scarcely checked his advance. It is now required of Russia, not that he as then concentrate her whole force upon one spot, but that he face the Circassians in Asia, repel 200,000 admirable Turkish troops on the Danube, watch the whole line to the Baltic, and have a sufficient force at St. Petersburg to save that city from the fate of Copenhagen, threatened by the combined fleets of France and England, as well as to check inroads from the Black Sea.

The Russian army is now crowding down in vast numbers into the Danube provinces; probably one half of the effective force of the empire has its columns pointed in that direction, and will, by spring, be enclosed between the Carpathian mountains on the right, the Black Sea on the left, the Pruth in their rear, in their front the Turkish force, supported by 23,000 English, under Lord Raglan, and 41,000 French under Marshal St. Arnaud, behind the Danube. While the force of the Empire is thus engaged, the French and English fleets are in great force in the Baltic; with the opening of spring navigation that steam power will command St. Petersburg, and a large force may seize Russia by the throat long before her straggling armies can get back from the Danube. One-third of the whole numerical force of Russia is now, by the shortest route, one thousand miles or ninety days' march from St. Petersburg, while the allied powers are within four days of that city! Napoleon reached Moscow by a land march from Paris, of one thousand five hundred miles, and in three months after crossing the Nieman. Moscow is about half way from Odessa to St Petersburg, or four hundred miles from either city. Steam may land at both points, powerful forces that by simultaneous advance could meet in Moscow, and there to unite with a German force, approaching from the Vistula. This means of steam transportation, at the command of the allies, was not possessed by Napoleon, and he could trust only to marching. That power has now brought the interior of Russia six hundred miles nearer to Europe, and the summer may suffice for a fatal campaign; and it would seem little short of madness for her to draw such an avalanche on herself.—*U. S. Econ.*

CHURCH ILLUMINATION.—A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following description of a new mode of lighting churches, which has been adopted in that city:

In the new Reformed Dutch Church in Seventh avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, there are arranged in the ceiling, in the form of an Eclipse, 24 gas burners, concealed by slides during the day, so that you see no gas fixtures. Behind each of these is a reflector, so adjusted as to throw the light directly upon the heads of the audience. During evening service, the slides being drawn, a most splendid light, rivalling that of Sol himself, fills the room of 60 feet wide, 75 feet long, and 35 feet high, so that you can see to read with comfort the print of small psalm-books, and sing with ease from "minion." The *convenience* of this arangemant is, no dazzling globe or jet pains your eyes, for there is no light on the pulpit or on the gallery, or on the side walls of the church. The comfort is in its agreeableness to the eye, all being reflected from above, and equally diffused, and nobody is able to get in your light. The economy is in the absence of expensive gas-fixtures, which are a nuisance during the day, and an eyesore at night, and in the ability to get as much light, and of a better quality, for nearly one-third of the burners that are necessary on the old plan.

How to Prevent a Cold.

Immunity from colds, coughs, bronchitis and influenza, is to be obtained in a certain way, and in only one way. As long as the heat of the surface is sufficient to neutralize the cold of the surrounding bracing atmosphere, so long it is impossible for the person to have a cold. The vigor, resistance, positive character of the cutis, must always be greater than the air in which we move. Air loaded with vapor is a good conductor of caloric. Such an atmosphere rapidly robs all heated bodies of their warmth; and all animal bodies that are unable to furnish heat as fast and a little faster, than the air can conduct it off, will take cold. This loss of heat by the skin, leaves the blood-vessels of the surface feeble—unable to circulate the blood; as a consequence that blood accumulates in the warm internal organs, and that internal organ whose vessels are weakest will yield to the sudden fulness, the afflux will increase until active congestion or inflamation ensues.

Moderate clothing; much exposure to the air; abundance of exercise; always in good pure air; cold water baths; much dry friction, and a calm, tranquil circumspect mind, will as certainly prevent colds, coughs, bronchitis, &c., in any climate that God ever made, as warm nights will prevent frosts. The surface must be superior to the conducting power of the air. And this constitutes the immunity that all require. The reason why so many in this country dislike the climate, and why so many have coughs, is that that class of people have feeble surfaces; that class are not constantly immersed in the free air; are not calm in mind; are not fond of vigorous amusement which taxes liberally every muscle of the will; are not fond of bathing, and do not enjoy it. The people must have the air that God has made, they must labor, play and sleep in it as birds do. They must not shut it from them, but welcome it, and this simple habit will compel the surface to elaborate an amount of heat that will always be superior to the wind, however cold and searching.—(Clay's Journal of Health.)

JANUARY.—"The history of a single word is a history of the thoughts and feelings of a multitude of men who have used it." And Trench justly remarks, "What a record of invention is presented in the names which so many articles bear, of the place from which they first came, or the person by whom they were first invented. The "bayonet" tells us that it was first made at Bayonne—"cambrics," that they came from Cambray—"damask from Damascus—"currents," from Corrinth—the "guinea," that it is gold from Guinea, &c. The name of this month—the starting point of the Visitor's perigrinations, has an interesting history. "January," is derived from *janua*, a gate; and as Janus, a Roman deity, was reputed to preside over the gate of heaven, the name of the month is indicative of its being at the opening of a New Year. Janus was represented with two faces, looking in opposite directions: one old, the other youthful, representing the old and the new era. He held a key in his hand, on which were the number 365, the number of days in a year which he has unlocked and presided over. The temple in Rome, erected in his honor, was quadrangular, having one door and three windows on each side. It stood upon the Janiculum Hill, and was always kept open in time of war. It was closed only three times during the lapse of seven hundred years. It was closed at the time of the birth of Jesus Christ, for then the whole world was at peace. Our Saxon ancesters called January *Wolf-monat*, or "Wolf-month," on account of the famished wolves which invaded their villages.—*Visitor.*

The Potato is a native of South America, and is still found in Peru and Chili growing wild, in which state it is small and bitter. It is said to have first attracted the notice of a European botanist by its flower. Potatoes were introduced into Great Britain in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but by whom is uncertain. Some historians say by Sir Walter Raleigh, while others mention other adventurers to the new world. They were at first cultivated as rarities, without any idea of their importance as an article of general cultivation. Their spread over the countries of Europe was slow, and in some of them they are now but little cultivated.

Wheat and Rye grow spontaneously in Tartary and Siberia. Wheat is also indigenous in Sicily. Oats grow wild in Abyssinia. Buckwheat is said to be a native of Asia. The native country of Barley is unknown. Indian Corn is a native of America. Rice of Ethiopia. It was introduced into South Carolina from Madagascar, in 1693, or 4. Artichokes, Cabbage, and Lettuce, are said to be natives of Holland; Asparagus of Asia; Onions and Garlic of various eastern countries; Horse Radish of China; Mustard of Great Britain; Beans of the East Indies; Pumpkins of America; Peaches and Cherries of Persia; Plums and Apricots of Asia; Hemp of Persia and India. Flax grows spontaneously in Persia, but the cultivated varity is supposed to have originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native America. It is supposed to have been intrdouced into England in 1586, by Ralph Lane and the colony under his command, who returned from Roanoke in that year. Probably it was introduced by order of Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose auspices the colony had been sent out, who had learned its use of the Indians, or in France, where it had previously been introduced by Nicot, from whom it takes its generic name, *Nicotiania*. The Sugar Cane is a native of China or the East Indies, where sugar has been manufactured from a very remote period. Sugar is first mentioned by a European writer, A.D., 625, but for centuries after was only sold as a medicine, and previous to its cultivation in the West Indies it did not come into general use as an article of food.

Gov. Clifford was a poor boy. The daughter of a millionaire rejected his suit when a young man, and lived to see him Governor of Massachusetts, at the age of 42.

PUNCTUALITY.—Henry Ward Beecher is a man that always "comes to time." He had an engagement to lecture at Brattleboro', Vt., recently, and finding the Southern train not likely to reach there in season for his lecture, owing to some unexpected detention, he chartered an engine at Springfield especially for the trip.—the second time he has taken the same method of reaching that village.—*Springfield Repub.*

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—"If ever you marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Table of Distances.

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	30
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	235
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	210
Colusi	Colusa	146	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorado	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	350	500	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	600	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	160	265
Monterey	Monterey	200	270	135
Napa	Napa City	150	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Auburn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento		55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	535
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55		165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	80	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	125
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	87	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	356	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	180	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

The following miscellaneous distances may also be useful for reference:

From Sacramento to San Francisco, 140 miles; to Stockton, 55 miles; to Benicia, 110 miles. From Stockton to San Francisco, 150 miles; to Benicia, 120 miles.

From San Francisco to San Quentin, 15 miles; to San José, 60 miles; to Benicia, 30 miles.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. E. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minna.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Right Rev. Bishop Kipp, Rector Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr assistant minister.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakeslee.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street near Front.—Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Scott Pastor.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, Missionary Pastor, corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, at the San Francisco Bible House, Stockton street, near Green street.

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San Francisco, February, 1854.

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THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the munificent regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

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The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5 P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

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Miscellaneous Business Cards.

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DENTISTRY. DR. GALEN BURDELL continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza. oc21 3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.) Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton Streets, San Francisco. Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M. Residence at the Oriental Hotel. oc21 tf

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNEAR. JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO. IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 70 Battery st. between Sacramento and California sts. dc8 San Francisco. tf.

ALLEN & BLOOMER, (LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,) HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING, 142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF. Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

W. A. & C. PALMER, DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER, oc21 tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF HOMŒOPATHY, CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE, Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,) SAN FRANCISCO. Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M. dec16 3m

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS. SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children. Residence, PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Plaza, Clay street. sept12-tf

KIMBALL FAVOR, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN. Tenders his Professional services to the citizens of San Francisco. Office on First Street, over Mr. Wilcox's Clothing Store, nearly opposite City Flour Mills. f1tf

LUCIUS A. BOOTH, CHAS. SMITH, NEWTON BOOTH. BOOTH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 38 K STREET, Sacramento City. Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description. Consignments of California produce received. feb 15tf

D. S. SMITH, DEALER IN HAY, GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS, No. 144 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. au27tf

COCHITUATE BATHS, 57 Sansome Street. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. oc21 3m MASON & McCOMBE.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, W. B. HANSBROUGH. CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East. San Francisco. sept8 Cash Advances made on Consignments. 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf, aug20tf San Francisco, California.

W. J. SILVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 144 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny. W. J. SILVER, B. CARRISON. SAN FRANCISCO. N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers, &c. for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD, 46 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA. C. W. TAFFAN, Proprietor. Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order. aug26 Charcoal Always on Hand. 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SADLERY AND HARNESS, Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush Streets, San Francisco. N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready made work. sept 22, 1853.

WORTHINGTON, House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c. BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA. A splendid assortment of Ornamental Stained Plain and oc21 3m Glass.

D. R. PROVOST, Fruits, Nuts, &c. SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,) PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS. 72 and 74 California street. San Francisco. Sept. 15, 1853. 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS, PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink. Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB, STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, 132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay, Sept. 2. tf San Francisco.

ALBERT GREEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 54 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street. Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept 2 3m

J. D. HUNT & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS, Corner of Clay and Battery Streets. ap6tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA, IMPORTER OF STOVES! STOVES!! Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c. No. 126 Jackson Street, Between Sansome and Montgomery, sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE, 172 Washington Street. Toys! Toys! Toys! PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c. oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLARKE & TWITCHELL, (Formerly A. B. McKenzie,) INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 124 Commercial Street, (UP STAIRS, OVER McGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE.) Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets. Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW, FRANK TILFORD. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets. sept9 San Francisco. 3m

Banking Houses.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES KING of WM, Corner of Montgomery and Commercial Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c., &c. mar3tf

PALMER, COOK & CO., BANKERS, Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza. SAN FRANCISCO. Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices. Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 50 Wall Street. feb 17tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS. GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch. Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion, BOUGHT AND SOLD. MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE. SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA, for sale at Current Rates. SIGHT DRAFTS also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany, N. Y.; Troy; Utica; Syracuse; Oswego; Auburn; Geneva; Canandaigua; Rochester; Lockport; Buffalo; Binghamton; Owego; Elmira; Corning; Dunkirk; Silver Creek; Westfield; Pottsville, Penn.; Reading; Erie; Providence, R. I.; Cleaveland, Ohio; Ashtabula; Painesville; Sandusky; Toledo; Tiffin; Xenia; Mansfield; Mt. Vernon; Newark; Zanesville; Columbus; Dayton; Springfield; Hamilton; Cincinnati; Detroit, Michigan; Jackson; Ann Arbor; Battle Creek; Monroe; Adrian; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Niles; South Bend, Ind.; Michigan City; Chicago, Illinois; Galena; Lasalle; Peoria; Alton; Springfield; Milwaukee, Wis.; Sheboygan; Racine; Kenosha; St. Louis, Missouri; Louisville, Ky.; Montreal, C. E.; Quebec; Hamilton, C. W.; Toronto; Stonington, Ct.

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco. October 21, 1853.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco. BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and London. Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins., Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigon State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus.

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO. August 26, 1852.

PAGE, BACON & CO. BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco. DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

F. ARGENTI & CO., BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BEtween Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on

Brown, Brothers & Co.	New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co.	Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co.	London.
F. Hutch & Co.	do.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Samuel Nicholson & Co.	New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen	Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co.	Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey	Mobile.
T. B. Curtis, Esq.	Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.	Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons	Baltimore.

Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England. Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug 20tf

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA. DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed thereon. Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on New York AND Boston. Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States. We loan no Money. Our investments are exclusively confined to dealing in gold dust, so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand. $30 000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price. Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit; also general deposits for merchants and other business men. Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc. Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO. July 16 tf Managers and Proprietors.

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO. BANKERS; 118 Montgomery street. Exchange at Current Rates on New York, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland. Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. ap15 tf

SHEW'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS. MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, where he has fitted up a Splendid Suite of Rooms, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes. Having a large sky-light his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world. N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. sep8 1m

FRUIT TREES, VINES & SHRUBBERY. CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA: Having seen the great attraction of the Horticultural Fair and the splendid Oregon Apples, sold in San Francisco for one and two dollars a piece, you KNOW that Oregon Fruits and Fruit Trees are NO HUMBUG! Many of the Trees and Vines that we sold last winter have PRODUCED fruit this season, and all have given satisfaction; for the truth of which we refer to our patrons: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Rev. Isaac Owen, Hon. J. P. Lease, Gen. J. A. Sutter, Maj. Wells, Jacks, Napa City; Hon. C. P. Hester, O. E. Crosby, W. W. McCoy, E. L. Beard and S. Franklin, San Jose Valley; Messrs. Johnston & McCabe, E. R. Buckelew, Mr. Weaver, of Stockton; and J. W. Robinson, of San Diego. Farmers, Gardeners and Ranch Owners!! Are your grounds in readiness? The earlier you plant the better. It affords us pleasure to inform you that we have opened in the basement of the Commercial Advertiser Buildings, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay streets, the finest lot of choice FRUIT TREES of every variety and kind ever offered in this market, as also VINES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS, both useful and ornamental, of every variety—a full assortment of which will be kept complete by semi-monthly arrivals from Oregon up to April 1854. Our prices will be reasonable, and all that we offer to the public will be warranted alive and true to the label. Also, all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS for sale. We will also warrant that our Trees can be carried to any part of this coast or to any of the Islands with success. Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Purchasers will please call and examine the above place. dec23 3m A. H. & A. MYERS.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE. WHITTON, TOWNE & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 151 Clay Street, near Montgomery St. WHERE THEY EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING, SUCH AS Books, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Shop Bills, Circulars, Manifests, Ball Tickets, Ball Cards, Invitations, Headings, Bank Notes, Certificates, Checks, Blanks, Policies, Hat Tips, Bill Heads, Programmes, Business Cards, Bills of Fare, Bills of Exchange, Blank Receipts, Shipping Articles, Prices Currents, Auction Bills, Billets, &c. In the Best Manner and at the lowest Cash Prices. We have on hand a large variety of "VIGNETTES," for printing BANK CHECKS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, &c., engraved expressly to our order in the Atlantic States. Our Office is supplied with the choicest kinds of ORNAMENTAL TYPE and BORDERS, selected with care from the principal Foundries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to which frequent additions of new styles are being made. For Printing in BRONZES and COLORED INKS our facilities are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the State. Those wishing any kind of Printing are invited to call and examine specimens. is tf

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500,000. DIRECTORS: HENRY WELLS, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, EDWIN B. MORGAN, W. J. PARDEE, WILLIAM G. FARGO, JAMES McKAY, A. REYNOLDS, D. N. BARNEY. EDWIN B. MORGAN, President. JAMES McKAY, Secretary. Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon. OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS. Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from NEW YORK—VIA NICARAGUA. We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month. Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS on the most favorable terms. Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamer. Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers. Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES. An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county. A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown. To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted.) Treasure sent through to Stockton in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger. Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care. OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well known lines, viz: The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. The Harnden Express to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express. WELLS, FARGO & CO. OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco. Oct. 21, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S Northern Express. CONNECTING WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO. —DAILY— TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines: Marysville, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Goodyear's Bar, Downieville, Hansonville, Gibsonville, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, St. Louis. And all other points in their vicinity. Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe. Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities. Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. Dec. 9, 1853. RUMRILL & CO. tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS, RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, [illegible], Quartzville, White Rock, Aurora City. CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe. Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c., &c., received and forwarded. Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch. Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's North Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO'S EXPRESS, TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe. We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown, Whisky Diggings, Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Strongtown, Brother Jonathan, Bakers Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Poor Man's do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poorman's Creek, Hawkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rock Bar, Taylorville, city of 76, Eureka, Jamison's Creek. The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care. Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well known and enterprising Express, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville. nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line. WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz: Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Owsley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport and to French Corral. Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento. Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 12

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS. FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch. They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office at Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. August 26, 1853.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS. B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville. Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot and Frenchman's Ranch. OFFICES—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1y

ADAMS & CO'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made. We also send and Express from Shasta to Treka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co. Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. au23

BERFORD & CO'S EXPRESS! No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . San Francisco, ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers. BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co., and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines. We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey. Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month. Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our busines will meet with prompt attention. N. B.: Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise. P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan. ml3 BERFORD & CO. 157 Montgomery Street.

FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY. DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT Has already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California. This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of Fever and Ague. In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by F. A. BABCOCK, Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco, And Druggists generally throughout the City and State. AGENTS. D. H. HASKELL, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent.) O. H. PIERSON, Marysville. STARKWEATHER, Stockton. ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora. Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. ml3

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 162 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c. A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived. Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds. Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c. Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES! Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician. 196 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m